

REPUBLICAN BANNER.

BY CANNON & SPENCER.

A Weekly Family Newspaper—Devoted to National and State Politics, Literature, Markets, Home and Foreign Intelligence, &c.

TWO DOLLARS A YEAR.

Volume 3.

SALISBURY, N. C., TUESDAY, MAY 6, 1856.

Number 47.

DR. A. M. NESBITT
OFFERS his professional services to the public. His Office is on Water st., two doors below J. F. Chasubers' Stage.
Salisbury, May 17, 1856. 1—tf.

DR. CHARLES T. POWE
HAVING permanently located in Salisbury, respectfully tenders his professional services to the public. Office—Cowan's Brick row.
Salisbury, Aug. 27th, 1855. 114.

DR. H. KELLY
HAVING removed to Salisbury, offers his professional services to the public.
Office on main street, opposite the Methodist Church.
May 24, 1856. 32—tf.

DR. MILO A. J. ROSEMAN
A REGULAR GRADUATE IN MEDICINE,
HAS permanently located at his father's, three miles West of Organ Church, and respectfully offers his Professional Services to the people of the surrounding country.
Rowan Co., Nov. 8, 1855. 23—6m.

W. P. ELLIOTT,
(Late of Worth & Elliot, Fayetteville, N. C.)
GENERAL COMMISSION
AND
FORWARDING MERCHANT.
WILMINGTON, N. C.
Orders for Merchandise, and consignments of Flour and other Produce, for sales or shipment, thankfully received and promptly attended to.
June 1, 1855. 1—4mt 1y.

WM. K. BRAILSFORD.
Commission Merchant
AND AGENT FOR
Baltimore & Philadelphia Packets.
LIBERAL advances made on Consignments of Produce to my address for sale.
Charleston, S. C., Sept. 11, 1855. 15—1y

S. L. DOWELL, [R. A. ROGERS,] W. D. DOWELL.
of Georgia. of Alabama. of Florida.

DOWELL, ROGERS & CO.
FACTORS.
GENERAL COMMISSION MERCHANTS
AND SHIPPING AGENTS,
NORTH ATLANTIC WHARF,
CHARLESTON, S. C.

WE PRESENT great facilities for selling COTTON, and especially FLOUR, WHEAT, CORN, and DOMESTIC PRODUCE. We make arrangements with our interior friends to transact their business at the very lowest rate of charges, and pledge ourselves to promptness in every transaction.
Liberal Advances made on Consignments. Strict personal attention to the interests of our patrons, and your favor and influence respectfully solicited.
BEST OF REFERENCES GIVEN.
Sept. 25, 1855. 17—1y.

G. A. NEUFFER. R. E. HENDRIX
NEUFFER & HENDRIX,
COMMISSION MERCHANTS.
FOR THE SALE OF
Flour, Grain, & Produce Generally.
CHARLESTON, S. C.
August, 9, 1855. 11—1y.

W. S. LAWTON & CO.
Upland and Sea Island Cotton
AND RICE
Factors,
FORWARDING & COMMISSION
Merchants,
NEAR THE POST OFFICE,
CHARLESTON, S. C.

AGENTS FOR Various Newspapers, and take Subscriptions, &c.; Paper Factors, Flour Mills, Brown's S. I. Gine, C. Brown & Co's Saw Gine, Lumber Mills, Tobacco Factories, Longworth's Champagne, Spiritus Terpenitine Distilleries. Also, sell CORN, PEAS, WHEAT, OATS, RYE, &c. Will collect Drafts, &c., at moderate rates.
Nov. 20. 24.

W. H. MARSH,
Commission Merchant.
WILMINGTON, N. C.
November 27, 1855. 25—1y.

PETER W. HINTON,
COMMISSION MERCHANT.
TOWN POINT,
NORFOLK, VA.
Special Attention Paid to Selling
Tobacco, Flour, Grain, Cotton, Naval Stores, &c. Also,
Receiving & Forwarding Goods.

REFER TO
H. L. ROBERTS, Esq., Salisbury, N. C.
CHAS. L. HINTON, Esq., Wake Co., N. C.
J. G. B. Roulack, Esq., Raleigh, N. C.
Geo. W. HAYWOOD, Esq., Raleigh, N. C.
Wm. PLUMMER, Esq., Warrenton, N. C.
August 16, 1855.
THE Proprietor of the old Marble Yard, in Salisbury, still continues to furnish all orders with neatness and dispatch, from the small best Head Stone to the finest Monument, at the shortest possible notice. Engraving done at usual prices. He would respectfully solicit a continuance of patronage.
GEO. VOGELER.
Feb 24, '56.

STAGE HOUSE.

At the Rowan House is kept the Stage Office for C. LUCAS & Co's Line of **FOUR HORSE STAGE COACHES**, from Salisbury to Charlotte, and from Salisbury to Danville, Richmond and Petersburg, Va., via Lexington, Jamestown and Greensboro'.
Also for P. Warlick's line of Stages to Morganton, N. C. and for the Raleigh line by way of Ashboro' and Pittsboro'.
May 17, 1855. 1—1f.

GRAND LECTURER.

ALEXANDER MURDOCH Esq., of Salisbury, has been appointed Grand Lecturer, for the Grand Lodge of Masons, in the Western District of North Carolina.
May 28, 1855. 1—1f.

DR. J. J. SUMMEREL.

HAS removed to his Office at his residence where he will be happy to receive professional or personal calls from his friends.
N. B. There are many persons indebted to me by account, and have been for several years; I would earnestly urge all such to call and make settlement, which must be done by May Court, else I shall look out for a collector.
Jan. 29, 1856. 33—1f.

Boots & Shoes.

Gents Fine Calf Boots and Shoes.
Ladies Shoes and Gaiters.
Youths and Boys Shoes and Boots.
Misses Shoes and Gaiters.
Youths and Boys Brogans.
And a large Stock of Negro Shoes &c. &c., Just received and for sale by
MILLS, MOOSE & CO.
Salisbury, Feb. 12 1856. 1y—35.

TO DAGUERRETYPEISTS.

ALEXANDER MURDOCH, with side and light combined, can be found at the Rowan House, kept by
H. L. ROBERTS.

New Clothing Store.

THE subscribers have opened in the town of Salisbury, at the Mansion Hotel, a large assortment of

READY-MADE CLOTHING

and Gentlemen's Furnishing Goods. We respectfully invite the citizens of Salisbury and the surrounding country to give us a call, as we flatter ourselves that we are able to give entire satisfaction to all who may give us their patronage. We return our cordial thanks to the citizens of Salisbury, for the flattering appreciation we have received, and hope by close application to business to merit a continuance of the same.
Jas. 8, 1856. P. H. BAUM & CO. 30—1f.

P. S. Remember the Mansion Hotel.

KNOW ALL MEN BY THESE PRESENTS THAT



BAKER & OWEN,

ARE still carrying on the Manufacture of **A Tin, Copper & Sheet Iron Ware**, one door above Boyden's New Building and opposite Robards' Hotel. They are and have been doing a great deal of Roofing and Gutting, which they warrant to give perfect satisfaction.
A large supply of TIN WARE constantly on hand, which they will sell lower than any body on this side of Jordan.
STILLS kept on hand and made to order. They have also on hand a large supply of

COOK-STOVES

of the most approved and latest improved patterns, among which is the **MORNING STAR**, (four sizes), for the sale of which they have the exclusive right of this place, and they have no hesitancy in saying it is the best and most complete stove that has ever been introduced in the Southern States.
February 19, 1856. 36—1f.

ROWLAND & BROTHERS.

Commission Merchants,
NORFOLK, VA.

ARE extensively engaged in the sale of Flour &c. Long experience, with every facility, enables us to guarantee promptness and satisfaction in all business.

REFER TO

Hon. Thomas Ruffin, Ala. nance County, N. C.	"
John Newlin & Sons, do.	"
Wm. R. Albright, do.	"
Dr. P. A. Holt, do.	"
John Long, Randolph	"
J. H. Heston, Chatham	"
Hon. E. G. Reade, Person	"
James Webb, Orange	"
P. C. Cameron, do.	"
John F. Lyon, do.	"
Henry Whitted, do.	"
And many others,	"
Norfolk, Va., Feb. 26, 1856.	37—1y.

NICE THINGS.

NO. 1, 2 & 3 Mackerel, in Bbls, half Bbls, quarter Bbls, and Kets.
Spiced Salmon, Pickled Herring, in Kets, Sardines, Lobsters, smoked Herring, Pickles, Catsups, Sauces, Tea, Pepper, Spice, Ginger, Java, Legumaria and Rio Coffee, Mocha Coffee, Macaroni, Brown, Crushed and Refined Sugar, Leaf Sugar, Rice, Buckwheat Flour, Herring Roe, And many other articles suitable for family use, just received and for sale by
MILLS, MOOSE & CO.
Salisbury, Feb. 12, 1856. 1y—35.

DEMOCRATIC PLATFORM.

The following is the platform adopted by the late Democratic State Convention:

We, the delegates of the Democracy of North Carolina, in Convention assembled, deeming the present occasion a suitable one to reaffirm the well defined principles upon which our organization, as a party, is based, do

Resolved, That we cordially approve and affirm the Resolutions of the Democratic State Conventions of 1844, 1848, and 1852, in so far as they are applicable to the present condition of the country.

Resolved, That the public lands, being the common property of the United States, the disposition of them for the sole and exclusive benefit of any one or more of the States, or the strongest of them, is unconstitutional and unjust, and, whether of native or foreign extraction, would be unconstitutional and unjust.

Resolved, That we heartily approve of the Kansas-Nebraska act, by which the Missouri restriction was repealed, and the people of the South left in their property, equally with those of the North to the common Territories of the Union. That in our opinion the doctrine of popular sovereignty is the true doctrine; that the people of the Territories, when they come to form their State Constitutions and apply for admission into the Union as States, have the right to determine for themselves the character of the domestic institutions.

Resolved, That we have viewed with admiration and gratitude the noble and manly stand taken by the great body of the Democrats of the non-slaveholding States, in behalf of the constitutional rights of the South, and we will cheerfully unite with them, as heretofore, in general Convention, to nominate candidates for the Presidency, and Vice Presidency of the United States, and to proclaim once more to the world the great principles of the Democratic party; and we pledge our zealous and united support to the nominees of said Convention.

Resolved, That we regard the Know-Nothing organization as corrupting and dangerous in its influences and tendencies. We congratulate the country upon its rapid decay. The contest for the Presidency, it is apparent, must be between the Democratic National party and the Black Republicans; that a third party cannot strengthen, but must weaken the South in this contest; and that in a crisis like the present it is alike the interest and the duty of all Southern men to unite with that party which gives the strongest assurance, by its unity, its numbers, and its nationality, that it will triumph over the enemies of our constitutional rights, by whatsoever name called.

Resolved, That we are opposed to all secret, outlandish political associations, and to intolerance and proscription on account of religious opinions, by Catholics or Protestants, by legal enactment or at the ballot-box.

Resolved, That President Pierce, by his Inaugural address and subsequent State papers, and especially by the noble vindication of the constitutional rights of the States, contained in his last annual message to Congress, as well as by his faithful devotion to the constitution and his faithful enforcement of its obligations, has endeared himself to all true lovers of the country; and while we freely acknowledge, and proudly recognize, the abilities, the patriotism, and the sound principles of many other distinguished members of our party, and will give a cordial and united support to whomever may receive the nomination, we yet deem it due to FRANKLIN PIERCE, and to ourselves, to declare that he is our first choice for the Presidency, and that we should hail his nomination with the liveliest satisfaction.

Resolved, That we are proud of the reputation of JAMES C. DOBBIN, Secretary of the Navy. We respect him for his experience and wisdom as a statesman, and cherish a strong affection for him as a man, on account of his amiable disposition and his many virtues; and that his nomination for the Vice Presidency would be gratifying to the people of North Carolina, and serve to bind still more closely together the national Democratic party.

Resolved, That the Constitution of this State ought to be amended, so as to extend to all free white men the same right to vote for members of the Senate as for members of the House of Commons; that we regard the plan of amendment by legislative enactment and the sanction of the people at the ballot-box, as strictly republican, as it is certainly constitutional; that we are opposed, under any and all circumstances, to a change of the basis of representation in the Senate and House of Commons; and that we will never abandon the great principle of Free Suffrage, but will unite with our fellow-citizens of both parties in pressing it, in the face of all opposition and difficulties to its final triumph.

Resolved, That it is our earnest wish and desire to see the resources of North Carolina, agricultural, mineral and commercial, fostered and developed; and the State having already entered upon a system of internal improvements to that end, and made large investments with that view, it would in the opinion of this Convention, be politic and proper for the Legislature, from time to time, to extend such further aid in the completion of the works already undertaken, and the extension of the same, as a just regard for the interest of the people may require, and the means and resources of the State will prudently allow.

Resolved, That our present system of Common Schools ought to be fostered by the Legislature and its efficiency increased, until the blessings of Education shall have been afforded to all the children of the State.

Resolved, That the course of Gov. Bragg has been such as to confirm and increase the confidence reposed in him, to reflect honor upon himself, and to promote the best interests of the entire State; and that with the fullest confidence in his triumphant re-election, we again present to the people of North Carolina as the Democratic candidate for Governor, THOS. BRAGG, of Northampton—a gentleman and a patriot—a statesman fully tried and never found wanting.

Military gentlemen should not take nice young ladies in this silk to the ball, and leave their wives to mope in calico at home. One of them tried it, in New York, the other night, and when he handed the girl in pink from the carriage at the ball room door, the wife in calico was there, and for a few moments pink ribbons, artificial flowers, hair pins and fragments of the pink dress aforesaid flew as thick as hail on all sides. The valiant gentleman in regimentals left the disordered pink on the steps, while he led his wife down the street and made a compromise, the terms of which have not transpired.

A mine containing thirteen different colors of paints, has recently been discovered in Montgomery county, Ga. These deposits yield sixty per cent.

From the Petersburg Democrat.

FILLMORE AND THE NOMINATION.

The natural anxiety which distracted the hearts of the Know-Nothings with regard to the course that would be pursued by their candidates towards the nomination of the Philadelphia Convention, is still but half dispelled.

The "greasy Tennessean," whose head was turned by the favor (if favor it may be called) of a party nomination for an office for which he is perfectly conscious he has no qualification, and to which he never before, in the vagaries of his fancy, dreamed of aspiring, of course accepted the nomination, and his official letter to that effect has been published; but we believe there has been no official notification of the acceptance of Fillmore.

He has been apprised of the fact of nomination. While enjoying the princely hospitalities of the Eternal City, whose churches his party burrs, and whose people his party persecutors, he was apprised of the acts of the Philadelphia assembly. Letters have been received in this country since, from persons who were in Rome, when the news was received.—They describe the imperturbable indifference, amounting almost to contempt, with which the announcement was received by Mr. Fillmore, and the "universal satisfaction" and fireworks with which the same information was received by the resident Americans in Rome, but not a syllable comes from Mr. Fillmore himself!

The Rome correspondent of the New York Herald writes:

"Yesterday a party of Americans—I do not mean to use the word as a party distinction—it will be a sad spectacle when any portion of Americans will have ceased to think and feel and act as Americans)—communicated to Mr. Fillmore the fact of his nomination; but he remained as calm as a summer's morning, and seemed to be quite indifferent as to the honor intended to be showered upon him."

"The calm 'indifference' is decidedly the most notable feature of the transaction; it seems to have struck every observer. Thus, the correspondent of the Philadelphia Ledger remarks:

"The news of Mr. Fillmore's nomination by the Americans was received here on Monday last, and caused great rejoicings. It was announced to him by a numerous body of friends, but had not the least influence on him who really seems to be the most imperturbable man I ever saw in my life. He returned the other day from Naples, in very good health and in fine spirits, and will return early this summer to the United States."

Now, all this indifference is somewhat amazing. Is Mr. Fillmore impressed with a lofty scorn for all such petty vanities as the Presidency? Does he imagine the chance of his election by Know-Nothings so utterly hopeless, that there is no use making a fuss about it? Or, finally, has he such sovereign contempt for the "tom-foolery" and "humbbuggery," the persecutions of Know-Nothingism that he counts the favors of such a party the most cutting of all insults—an affair to be offended with, rather than to rejoice at?

But if we hear nothing from Mr. Fillmore, we are not totally in the dark on the subject.—Hon. Mr. Kennedy informed the good people of North Carolina, the other day, that Mr. F. certainly would accept! How did he find this out? Was there an understanding, by which Mr. Fillmore abandoned his home for a foreign tour, many months since, to avoid unpleasant disclosures of his opinions on the Kansas question, &c. &c. Did he thus run away with a reputation behind him so equivocal, that Mr. Sandy's Madison Stuart can recommend him to the people of Virginia as a sound Slavery man and Mr. Committee man Eames can recommend him to the abolitionists of Boston, as he did a few weeks since, as a man whose election would do more to overthrow slavery than that of any one that could be chosen—did he, we say, thus run away, that in ignorance of his present sentiments, and under the ample mantle of his former acts, speeches and votes, all the ismatics might commit themselves to his support? Did he do all this, telling Mr. Kennedy to accept for him, if he had the luck to get the nomination.

Who knows?

ANCIENT RUINS IN TEXAS.—The Washington (Texas) American, states that the ruins of an immense stone structure have been discovered by some gentlemen hunting in the Big Thicket, near San Jacinto. The foundation of the edifice covers an area of 310 by 260 feet. Marble columns sixteen feet high, and beautifully ornamented were discovered, as also were marble slabs, supposed to have been used as steps. The ruins are situated in the midst of a dense thicket, almost impenetrable, and in all probability would not have been discovered by these gentlemen had it not been for a pack of dogs having overtaken a bear near the spot, in quest of which the gentlemen went.

Major Donelson is called "the greasy Tennessean." Greasy as he is, (says the New Albany Ledger,) a good many know nothing and it very hard to swallow him.

CHANGES IN A LIFE-TIME.

The death of Rogers, the poet, at the age of ninety-one, suggests what vast changes have occurred, within his life time. He has left on record, in his "Table Talk," that he saw the heads of the rebels on Temple Bar; that he saw several girls, who were mere children, going to execution for having participated in the Lord George Gordon riots; and that he had talked with General Oglethorpe, who had talked with men who remembered the Great Rebellion, and were cotemporary with the death of Charles the First. What mighty changes rise before the memory in thinking of such a life! The progress made in manners, in laws, in material progress, among all civilized nations, since Rogers was a child, is almost incredible. Bull-battling and cock-fighting, for example, were the amusements of the highest classes there; while no such exhibitions have ceased to be attended, even by the lowest and most vulgar. Men were quartered for great crimes, and their quarters left to rot in sun and wind, in presence of a whole city, then; while now for the same crime, transportation is the severest punishment, and it is generally followed by a speedy pardon. Finally, the difference between "Tom Jones" and "The Newcomes" in decency illustrates the difference in manners of that age and this.

The laws have changed not less, and invariably for the better. In this country, primogeniture has been abolished, and republicanism substituted for colonial slavery. In England a penal code, almost as bloody as Draco's has been replaced by one comparatively mild; taxation has been more equitably adjusted; the law courts have been reformed, and legislation generally imbued with a more popular character. The world before the deluge, and the world after it, were scarcely more different, in these respects, than England when Rogers was born, and England when he died. The advances made in material progress are even greater. Rogers found turnpikes just coming in; he left railroads everywhere threading the land. He found slow, clumsy ships, he left swift-going steamers. He found a tardy post for the transmission of news and letters; he left the magnetic telegraph. He found London streets almost unlighted; he left them ablaze with gas. He found the suburbs swarming with highwaymen; he left a police that kept guard over the whole kingdom. Perhaps never, since the world began, has there been so much progress, in every department of civilized life, as during the ninety years of Rogers.

THE OLD VILLAGE CHURCH.

BY IK MARVEL.

Last evening we were walking leisurely along. The music of choirs in three churches came floating out into the darkness around us, and they were all new and strange tunes but one; and that one, it was not sung as we have heard it, but it awakened a train of long-buried memories, that rose to us even as they were before the cemetery of the soul had a tomb in it.
It was sweet old "Corinth" they were singing—strains that we have seldom heard since the rose-color of life was blanching; and we were in a moment back again to the old village church; and it was a summer afternoon, and the yellow sunbeams were streaming through the west windows, and the silver hair of the old deacon, who sat in the pulpit, was turned to gold in its light, and the minister, who we used to think could never die, so good was he, had concluded "application" and "exhortation," and the village choir were singing the last hymn, and the tune was "Corinth."

It is years—we dare not think how many since then, and "the prayers of David, the son of Jesse," are ended, and the choirs are scattered and gone—the girl with blue eyes that sang alto; and the girl with black eyes that sang alto; the eyes of the one were like a clear June heaven at noon. They both became wives, and both mothers; and they both died. Who shall say they are not singing "Corinth" still, where Sabbaths never wane, and congregations never break up! There the sat, Sabbath after Sabbath by the square column at the right of the "leader;" and to our young ears their tones were they "very soul of music."

That column bears still their pencilled names, as they wrote them in those days in life's June, 1833, before dreams of change had overcome their spirits like a summer's cloud.
Alas! that with the old singers most of the sweeter tunes have died upon the air! but they linger in memory, and they shall yet be sung in sweet re-union of song that shall take place by-and-by in a hall whose columns are beams of morning light, whose ceiling is pearl, whose floors are all gold, and where hair never turns silvery and hearts never grow old.—Then she that sang alto, and she that sang air, will be in their places once more.

The ladies of strong mental calibre will hold a National Dress Reform Convention at Syracuse, N. Y., in June, when the subject of long petticoats or short ones, will be decided.—Greely will preside!

The ladies of strong mental calibre will hold a National Dress Reform Convention at Syracuse, N. Y., in June, when the subject of long petticoats or short ones, will be decided.—Greely will preside!

The ladies of strong mental calibre will hold a National Dress Reform Convention at Syracuse, N. Y., in June, when the subject of long petticoats or short ones, will be decided.—Greely will preside!

THE RISING MAN.

If two travellers ascend Mont Blanc, and one in advance of the other, so that both meet at a station about half way up, one descending as the other is going up, the traveller ascending will uniformly complain of the cold, while the one returning throws off his overcoat, and finds the heat oppressive. Or if a man should put one hand in water as hot as he can bear it, and the other in water as cold, and then put both together into that which is tepid, the hand which is cold will experience the sensation of heat, and that which was hot of cold, while both are in the same identical water.

The phenomenon is daily taking place in the social world, without exciting half so much surprise as even in the physical. The first time a man has risen from nothing finds himself worth \$20,000, he experiences the exhilarating effects of being a rising and prosperous man. But if after making \$200,000, his losses in business reduce it down to \$20,000, he at once feels all the depressing influences of extreme adversity. He pities now the childish weakness that led him to exult at his rising fortunes when he reached this very point in the ascending scale.

So the politician triumphs when first elected to represent his native village in the State Legislature; but let him go to Congress, become Governor of the State, or go as Minister to some Foreign Court, and after all return home to be quietly dropped into the retirement of private life, or be nominated as Governor for two years to prevent him from becoming senator for six, he feels the elevation he at present sustains to be in fact but a descent, involving a most depressing change in the political atmosphere.

The same principle is more obviously true in morals. The young man, in the wild exuberance of youth, resting from the follies of the associates around him, may yet have many defects, but so long as he is steadily aiming at a life of self-subjection, cultivation and improvement, and daily making new attainments in that direction, he feels within him all the glow and hope and confidence of moral elevation—he is a rising man, in the best sense of the word. His hopes, his friends hope, the world hopes much, boundlessly, in every such young man. Notwithstanding a thousand errors and follies, they trust astonishingly. But once let any one of these vices so get mastery over him that they clearly and continually conquer the rising spirit of improvement and self-control within him, or let him, in the descent from a higher state of moral elevation and virtue, indulge even to a less degree in any of these same follies and vices, and how changed will the whole moral temperature of the atmosphere become in regard to him. He will be conscious that he has seen his brightest visions, his clearest prospects in life, and that the clouds which now envelope him will only thicken as he descends the hill of life. The world will perceive this too, and before he has fairly defined it to himself, and while he is perhaps wondering why he cannot feel the hope and elasticity that in early life animated him when at no higher level than he now sustains, it will not forget to draw the distinction between the rising and the falling man.

There are some men that rise to the very close of life in property, intelligence, reputation and moral elevation, because their progress is all founded on solid principles. Thus the character of Washington rose upon the world never to set, but to become brighter as better known. Even the decline of bodily and mental power, and the descent into the grave, is only a necessary and momentary depression in the pathway of his elevation.

THE MAYOR'S COMPLAINT BOOK.—It is the custom of some of the Mayors at the North to keep complaint books, in which the people may enter complaints of nuisances they want abated. Apropos of one of these, the Spirit of the Times gives the following amusing story: (Scene, Mayors' office, 10 A. M. Enter bilious looking man, dressed in a seedy coat and black whiskers.)

Saffron Gent.—Is the Mayor in?
Mayor W.—Yes, sir.
Gent.—Are you the Mayor?
Mayor (looking dignified).—Sir, I have that honor.

Bilious Citizen.—Have you a book in which people can leave their complaints?
Attentive Dignitary.—Yes, sir; and at once proceeded to open a volume large enough for a country umbrella. The Mayor having seized a pen and dipped it in the ink, proceeded as follows: Will you put your complaint in the book, or do you wish me to do so?

Gamboge Subscriber.—Well, as I'm a little in a hurry, you can put it in the book.

Interested Functionary.—What is the complaint?
Sallow Individual.—It is the liver complaint!

It is sufficient to say that the ponderous volume was shut in a jiffy. The pen dropped, and when we caught a glimpse of his home, at Hank's, a few moments after, he "confessed the corn," and put on his customary, "smile."

THE REPUBLICAN BANNER.

TERMS.—For 1 year, TWO DOLLARS in advance—or, THREE DOLLARS if payment is delayed till the end of the year. ADVERTISEMENTS conspicuously inserted at \$1 per square for the first insertion and 25 cts. per square for each subsequent insertion. BUSINESS CARDS, not exceeding one square, inserted at \$5 a year.

TUESDAY EVENING, MAY 6, 1856.

IMPORTANT FROM NICARAGUA.

THE BATTLE AT RIVAS.

Massacre of American Prisoners—Protest by the U. S. Minister.

THE NICARAGUA TRANSIT IN POSSESSION OF THE COSTA RICANS.

PASSENGERS BY THE ORIZABA FORCED TO RETURN.

San Juan del Norte Blockaded by a British Frigate.

Letters and papers by the Orizaba give some interesting particulars of affairs in Nicaragua. In the battle at Rivas, Walker's men behaved with great gallantry; but it appears that he was compelled to retire and leave the Costa Ricans in possession of the place.

According to the latest accounts, the latter were at Virgin Bay, and even threatening Granada. The transit, too, was in their hands and a number of Passengers who left New York in the Orizaba have been compelled to return. All accounts represent that the American residents in Nicaragua were in imminent danger of their lives. President Mora, of Costa Rica, had issued a decree declaring that foreign prisoners, taken with arms, should be punished with death. This threat has already been put into execution, and the men who were captured in the affair at which Schlessinger commanded have been barbarously massacred. Col. Wheeler, U. S. Minister, has written a strong letter to President Mora on this subject, and it is to be hoped that his interference will be of some avail.—The British government, it is said, has agreed to furnish the Costa Ricans with arms and money, and a British frigate is now at San Juan del Norte for the purpose of intercepting reinforcements for Walker.

The following account of the battle at Rivas was from El Nicaraguense, the organ of the Walker party:

SECOND BATTLE OF RIVAS.
Six Hundred Costa Ricans Killed—American Loss 30—Total Route of the Enemy!

[From the Nicaraguense, April 12.]
Capture of Granada by the Costa Ricans—Preparations to Attack Them.

On the morning of the 7th instant intelligence reached Granada that immediately after the departure of the American troops from Rivas, a force of 1500 or 2000 Costa Ricans entered and took possession of the city. By daylight on the 8th instant, a force of 500 men, including 100 native troops, were on the march from Granada, to engage the presumptuous invaders. Gen. Walker in person was at the head of the army. The battalion under the command of Lieut. Col. Sanders was ordered to enter by the street leading along the west side of the plaza, and the east side was to be charged by the force under command of Col. Fry. With a whoop and a yell, a rush was made for the plaza, and as the troops were discovered by the enemy ascending the eminence which concealed the approach to the city, they are saluted with a volley of musketry, which gave indication of a firm and obstinate resistance.

On both sides of the plaza a brisk and incessant firing was kept up by the enemy, but the fearless and undaunted forces of the Democracy charged them with so much rapidity that in less than five minutes the Americans were in the entire possession of the plaza.—The Costa Ricans, shunning an open fight, precipitately betook themselves to the barricades and fortified houses, and from those places of protection and concealment continued an unrelenting fire. Their cannon, too, with thundering voice, gave testimony of the efficiency of their preparations for defence. To prevent the destruction that must inevitably ensue from so fatal an engine of war, the determination was instantly formed and carried into execution by Lt. Col. Sanders, of taking it from the possession of the enemy. The order to charge was given, and the gallant Lt. Colonel followed by his intrepid soldiers rushed, heedless of peril, into the face of the menacing danger, and with the loss of four men only succeeded in capturing that essential weapon of war. It was immediately brought and stationed at the southeast corner of the plaza, and placed under the control of Captain McCordle, a most excellent and intrepid artilleryman. The ammunition belonging to it was also seized, and a few minutes only elapsed before the weapon that was destined for the destruction of the Democratic forces, was pouring a fatal fire upon the discomfited Costa Ricans. Chagrined and enraged at the loss of their gun, they made several attempts to repossess it; but its thundering tone, rapidly followed by the deadly discharges of the Mississippi rifle, intimidated their endeavors, and drove them back to their places of concealment. In the meantime fifteen or twenty riflemen had stationed themselves on the roof of a building, from which they could plainly discover a large body of the enemy on the back streets. A continuous fire was kept up by those gallant fellows, and at least a hundred of the enemy fell from their destructive aim.

The conflict became too fierce for the Costa Rican invaders, and 300 of them, in a body were discovered making their rapid retreat in the direction of San Juan del Sur. Following

the retreat of the 300, about 12 o'clock in the day, the enemy received a reinforcement of 250 men from Virgin Bay. Capt. Waters, of the Rangers, who held possession of the tower surmounting the unfinished Cathedral on the north side of the plaza, immediately communicated to Gen. Walker information of their approach, and a body of men was sent to protect that portion of the town. In the mean time Capt. Waters and his Rangers, from their convenient position, opened upon them with their rifles, and did most signal execution. The intention of the enemy of completely surrounding the city and hemming the Democratic forces in the plaza, was thwarted with most gratifying success. It was not accomplished, however, without a long and fierce fighting at the enemy from all four of the corners of the plaza.

The northwest corner was held by Colonel Don Bruno Natizner and Major O'Neal, with their companies, and over a hundred dead bodies of the enemy, gave signal proof of the gallantry of these officers and the intrepidity of their men. The southwest corner was in the charge of Captains Rudler and Mason, with their companies, and that, with the exception of the position held by Lieut. Col. Sanders, was the one from which the greatest danger was to be apprehended. Those brave officers and their trusty men maintained their ground against a concealed foe, with a firmness and courage deserving the highest commendation.

From three corners of the plaza a constant fire was maintained from 8 o'clock in the morning until noon. Four hours of unrelenting service in the field, following a tedious march of more than two days, had necessarily the effect of burdening the energies of the soldiers with irresistible fatigue. The enemy, too, seemed to have become wearied of the fight, and little firing for an hour was done on either side, except by sharp shooters, adventuring chances at a long distance. The temporary cessation of violent hostilities by the enemy was discovered, however, to be a ruse, for the purpose of secretly possessing themselves of the building on the northeast corner of the plaza, whence unharmed they could pour a destructive fire upon the American troops stationed in every direction upon the plaza. This stratagem of the enemy was discovered by Lieut. Gay, and volunteers solicited to make a desperate charge and rout the enemy from their close approximation to the position they coveted. Ten true and fearless men, armed with rifles and Colt's revolvers, were all that was required, and instantly the requisite number, fully equipped for the perilous expedition, were ready to engage the foe. This number was composed of officers, among whom were Capt. Hueston and Stutter, of Gen. Walker's staff; Col. Kewen, volunteer aid to Gen. Walker; Maj. Rogers of the Commissary Department; Maj. Webster, Capt. Beckenridge and Mahon, Lieuts. Winters, Smith and Gay.

A few privates also volunteered, increasing the number to thirteen. Crossing the street under the fire of the enemy, they pressed through the corner building that was sought to be possessed by the foe, to the far end of the corridor, which was partially barricaded by an adobe wall or breastwork. From that position they cautiously surveyed the approximating enemy, and hastily determining the plan of operation, the order to charge was given, and, with a yell and a bound, they rushed in the direction of the picket fence behind which the enemy were cautiously making progress. The yell was immediately responded to by a volley of thirty guns; but as the attack was so sudden, the disconcerted foe were unable to aim with precision, and the only damage effected was a single wound inflicted upon the head of Captain Breckenridge—not interfering at all with the prosecution of the charge. The fence was gained without any loss, and thence a brisk fire opened upon the retreating enemy. They fled for protection behind a neighboring building, whence, with more security, they could prevent pursuit. It was necessary, however, that they should be driven entirely from that vicinity, and in order to get a position to effect that object, it was necessary to cross a street exposed to the enemy's fire.

POSTMASTER CAUGHT.—The Postmaster at Toll Gate, Marion county, Alabama, was detected lately in purloining letters from the mail containing money, and has been committed for trial. It seems Mr. Blair the Special Agent for the Department, had reason to suspect that all was not right about the Toll Gate office, that the mail was tolled, perhaps, more than the law allowed. A trap was therefore set, by mailing various letters as decoys. After the mail had passed Toll Gate, the Agent examined it and found the bait gone, and he had the Postmaster arrested forthwith. Some of the money mailed by the Agent was found upon him. The fellow's name is Cashin, and we hope he will get justice. For years past we have been losing money mailed to us by that route. To the best of our recollection we never lost a dollar in the mail except on the Aberdeen route, via Toll Gate. In one month, some two years ago, we lost some \$25 mailed from different parts of Mississippi, the letters having to pass thro' the Toll Gate office. Mr. Cashin had made "a good thing of it," we hear, and was getting rich fast when Mr. Blair broke into his arrangements.

North Alabamian.

Two women were arrested by the New York police on Saturday night, charged with counterfeiting American half dollars.

ANOTHER BACK-DOWN.

Senator Dixon, of Kentucky, an old-line Henry Clay Whig, and an intimate friend of Millard Fillmore, made the following remarks in a speech, at a Whig Convention in Lexington, Ky., on the 12th of April:

"He believed Mr. Fillmore an honorable man, had endorsed his administration and recommended it as true and sound. But, if Mr. Fillmore accepted the nomination of the Know-Nothing order, he was bound, as an honorable man, to stand on their platform, and become the exponent of their sentiments. In that event, he could not and would not support him. But there was a more serious objection to Mr. Fillmore. He now stood uncommitted, in the platform of which he was proposed to be the exponent upon the all important and prominent slavery question.—True a reference was continually made to his administration, and that held up as sufficient commitment on all the issues arising out of that question. But when he turned to that administration, he there found the great statesmen, Clay and Webster, upon either side of him urging and influencing him in the approval of the fugitive slave law. That single act was all he ever did, in all his administration, to recommend him to the confidence of the South and that act, prompted as it may have been by patriotism he believed inconsistent with his antecedent record, CONTRARY TO HIS OWN PERSONAL OPINIONS, AND IN VIOLATION TO HIS FEELINGS. He was made to take the step by the influence of the great statesmen upon whom he leaned for advice and support."

THE TUNE CHANGED.—When know-nothingism and its oath bound ceremonies were first instituted in North Carolina, many men, believing that the objects of the order were in fact what its leaders professed they were, joined it, and for a long time fought like valiant soldiers against the supposed encroachments of the Pope and the foreigners, not dreaming that the main object of the concern was the defeat of the democratic party. But those honest-hearted men, when they found that they had been deceived and were in league with their old political enemies—when they found that the Pope was not as frightful an old gentleman as he was represented to be—they renounced the secret party and dissolved their connection with it. As soon as a man had independence enough to do this, the know-nothing press came down upon him with all abuse possible, and accused him of being a traitor, a perjurer, "unworthy the notice or regard of good men." [Oh! me!] But such conduct on the part of know-nothing papers did not stop the evaporating process which has thinned out the secret party to its present not-to-be-fear number. Those who belong to the k. n. party now, are the old and determined enemies of the democratic party, with a few of those men who once professed to be democrats, and who finding they made a bad bargain when they went into copartnership with the secret party, have stuck the closer to it. Still there is now and then one who will assert his rights and leave "the order." But the course of the opposition press towards such is somewhat different from what it was formerly. Now it is asserted and insinuated that persons quit the secret party for the sake of being "fed by locofocoism." Well, this is not as mean as to say they are traitors and perjurers. But what we wish to say is this: that we know of some know-nothing editors who are now very loud in their denunciations of men for breaking loose from the mis-called American party, who themselves deserted the old whig party with a view more to secure patronage than to promote principles.—Fay. Carolinian.

HOW THE IRISHMAN CONVERTED THE JEW.—A "rude hard sinner," a native of the Emerald Isle, went to confession the other day to his parish priest, and so shocked the clergyman with a recital of his sins, that he exclaimed—"My son, did you ever do a good deed in your life?" "I did," said Pat; "I converted a Jew once." "How was that?" inquired the confessor. "You see," said Pat, "the long-nosed, porked-nosing, murdering buggard fell overboard, and I put after his carcass in a boat. I saved him by the top-not just as he was going down the surface, and says I, 'if I save you, will you be a Christian?' 'I won't,' says he; and with that I deposited his head about three feet under water again. Pulled him up once more and put the question anew. 'Will you be a Christian?' to which he again answered 'No,' gruffly. I gave him another dip and brought him puffing like a porpoise. 'Will you be a Christian now?' says I. 'Y-e-s,' says he, and his teeth chattering for all the world like a monkey that had burned his toes. Well, says I, 'you are now converted, and you'd better die in the faith,' and so saying I held him under until his spirit had departed."

INDICATIONS.

There is no more striking, and at the same time no more satisfactory, contrast between the present times and past ages than is exhibited in the diminished degree of rancor with which men and nations regard each other. Hatreds and hostilities are no longer hereditary, as they used to be. The Guelph and Ghibeline quarrel in Italy was transmitted from father to son through two or three centuries. The Protestant and Papal quarrel in Germany was hardly less bitter or less protracted. Two, three or four generations of Englishmen and Frenchmen were born—at least they were educated to believe so—the "natural enemies" of each other. Forty years ago this feeling, after having been stimulated by a quarter of a century of hostilities, which toward its close, had taken on a most violent and embittered character, seemed to have reached the highest pitch of aggravation, and the reconciliation of these two hostile and rival nations might have seemed at that time more improbable and hopeless than ever. Yet now France and England are the best of friends, and that not merely as a matter of temporary policy on the part of the Governments of the two nations, but because the intelligent portion of both of them perceive a mutual advantage in cooperation and good will, and nothing to be gained by hating or fighting each other. It might have been supposed that the war just concluded between Russia and the Western Allies would leave embers of hatred behind it to smoulder on, and to break out into a new war on the first opportunity that offered. The indications, however, are, so far as a judgment can be formed from the developments that have yet taken place, that such is not to be the case; that the reconciliation is to be complete, and the peace solid.

This diminution of national and transmitted hatreds must be set down as a great proof of the advancement which has been made in general intelligence. That our fathers hated somebody, and that somebody hated them used to be set down as ample reason why we two should hate that somebody, but also its present representative. This, however, was a pure suggestion of feeling, which loses its force just in proportion as reason gains the sway. What occasion to keep alive the hatreds of the past, which have ceased to have any provocation in the present? How much better to look rather to present points of common interest than to perpetuate the remembrance of past quarrels and injuries? For nations to put these questions to themselves, and to begin to act in the spirit of them, shows a decided advance from barbarism and the thoughtless antipathies by which it is characterized, toward civilization and the thoughtfulness by which it is distinguished.

The increase of this spirit will make it but reasonable to look for, as a practicable thing, to those times of universal peace, the hope of which has been, and by most persons still is, regarded as so utterly Utopian. If the result of the war should be that Russia lays aside her exclusively military character, and adopts what seems to have become the settled policy of her Western neighbors, the policy rather of internal development than of aggrandizement by force of arms, the great cause of all the wars by which the world has been harrassed will, so far as European community of nations is concerned, be removed out of the way. N. Y. Tribune.

A quaint preacher in Alabama was accustomed to distinguish the I and II Epistles of St. John by giving out—"John with the one eye," and "John with the two eyes." It was sometime before the people got the hang of it but when they did the distinction answered very well.

Andrew J. Donelson, in a recent letter, says that Andrew Jackson was his guardian from infancy,—on which a contemporary remarks: "The County Court ought to have appointed a second guardian when the old General died."

An artist in New Orleans is about getting up a panorama of a law suit. The first scene opens with the year one, and the last closes with doomsday.

FEATS OF STRENGTH.

The Columbia Daily Times, of Tuesday last has the following: We witnessed, on Monday evening, an exhibition of the astonishing muscular power of M. Lecombe. He is, undoubtedly, the Samson of the age.—Without apparently any extraordinary effort he raised a plank on which was piled a wagon load of rocks estimated to weigh over two thousand pounds. He twisted around his head, with ease, an iron bar of one hundred and forty pounds; and to cap the climax, stood on a chair which was held down by four men, and leaning over it, backwards until his head touched the floor, seized the same bar, raised himself upright, and again leaning back replaced the bar on the floor. He is a man of medium height, but of astonishing muscular development. To the curious in such matters, a visit to his rooms will prove very gratifying.

STATE FAIR.

We understand that letters have been addressed, by the Chairman of the Executive Committee of the State Agricultural Society, to the Presidents of the several Railroads leading to this City, with a view to effecting an arrangement for the transportation of passengers visiting the Fair, at half price, and for the free transportation of stock and one specimen of agricultural implements, and other manufactured articles from the same manufacturer.

The Wilmington and Weldon, and the Raleigh and Gaston Roads, we are happy to state have, through their Board of Directors, promptly responded to the committee, and accede, fully to their request.

We have no doubt that the other Roads will respond in the same liberal spirit; for we conceive the interest of our Railroads are closely identified with the success of our Fair, and the advancement of agricultural interests throughout the State.—N. C. Standard.

LITTLE GIRLS.—There is something irresistibly sweet about little girls. Lovely, pure, innocent, ingenious, unsuspecting, full of kindness to brothers, babies and everything. They are sweet little human flowers, diamond dew-drops in the breath of morn. What a pity they should ever become women, flirts, and heartless coquets!

COMMON SCHOOLS.

OFFICE OF LITERARY BOARD, Raleigh, April 23, 1856.
The President and Directors of the Literary Fund, having made Distribution of said Fund for the first six months of the year 1856, among the several Counties of the State for Common Schools, have directed the following tabular statement to be published, showing the amount set apart for each County.

These amounts will be paid on compliance with the provisions of law relating to the same, at the Treasury Department of the State. The Counties of Jackson, Madison, Yadkin, Polk, Harnett and Wilson, will receive their respective portions out of the amounts distributed to the Counties out of which they were respectively formed.

COUNTIES.	FED. POP.	DIS. SHARE.
Alamance,	10,166	\$1219 92
Alamance,	5,003	600 36
Alexander,	10,756	1280 72
Anson,	8,539	1024 68
Ashe,	11,716	1405 92
Beaufort,	9,973	1196 76
Bertie,	8,024	982 88
Bladen,	5,971	714 12
Brunswick,	12,338	1440 56
Burke,	6,919	830 28
Cabarrus,	8,674	1040 89
Calderell,	5,536	700 32
Camden,	5,174	620 88
Carter,	6,306	754 96
Caswell,	12,161	1450 32
Catawba,	8,234	993 08
Chatham,	16,555	1926 60
Clermont,	6,703	804 36
Clewiston,	5,232	630 24
Cleveland,	9,637	1163 64
Columbus,	5,309	636 96
Crawford,	12,320	1470 48
Cumberland,	17,723	2126 76
Currituck,	6,257	750 54
Davidson,	14,123	1694 76
Davie,	6,996	839 76
Duplin,	11,111	1333 32
Durham,	13,770	1652 40
Edgecombe,	10,627	1275 24
Fairfax,	9,510	1141 20
Gaston,	7,228	867 36
Gates,	6,578	785 36
Granville,	17,303	2076 36
Greene,	5,320	638 52
Guilford,	18,480	2217 60
Halifax,	13,007	1560 84
Harnett,	6,907	828 84
Haywood,	6,883	825 69
Henderson,	6,656	798 72
Hyde,	6,595	790 20
Irrell,	13,062	1567 41
Jackson,	11,861	1423 32
Johnston,	8,935	1072 32
Jones,	6,182	741 84
Lincoln,	6,924	838 88
Madison,	5,741	689 92
McDowell,	6,169	740 28
Macon,	6,951	835 32
Mecklenburg,	11,724	1406 88
Montgomery,	6,668	799 56
Morgan,	6,552	786 28
Murphy,	9,034	1084 08
New Hanover,	14,238	1708 32
Northampton,	10,731	1287 72
Onslow,	7,040	844 80
Orange,	14,957	1794 84
Pasquotank,	7,708	924 96
Perquimans,	6,030	724 60
Person,	8,225	986 00
Pitt,	10,745	1280 40
Polk,	15,176	1821 12
Randolph,	7,936	952 32
Richmond,	11,080	1329 60
Robeson,	12,363	1483 56
Rockingham,	12,329	1479 28
Rowan,	12,899	1556 56
Rutherford,	12,311	1477 82
Stanly,	6,349	761 76
Stokes,	8,490	1018 80
Surry,	17,643	2117 16
Tyrell,	4,452	534 24
Union,	9,258	1110 96
Van Duse,	21,123	2534 76
Warren,	10,366	1243 92
Washington,	4,790	573 60
Watauga,	3,245	401 76
Wayne,	11,478	1377 36
Wilkes,	11,642	1397 04
Wilson,		
Yadkin,		
Yancey,	8,068	983 16
	753,542	\$90,425 04

Raleigh, May 2, 1856.

NEW GOODS!

J. V. & T. SYMONS & CO.,

ANNOUNCE to the citizens of Rowan and adjoining Counties, that they are now receiving a large and well selected stock of

SPRING AND SUMMER GOODS,

consisting of
Staple & Fancy Dry Goods;
Ready Made Clothing;
Hats and Caps;
Bonnets and Straw Goods;
Boots and Shoes;
Glass and Queensware;
GROCERIES AND DYE STUFFS,

which they offer cheap for cash or on short credit. Call and examine, as we are determined to sell.

April 15, 1856.

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA.

ROWAN COUNTY.

IN EQUITY.

David Lantz, vs. William Turner, Thomas K. Turner, Hezekiah Turner, James M. Turner, John P. Turner, David B. Turner & Mary E. Turner.

Interlocutory Petition.

In this case it appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, that defendants William Turner, Thomas K. Turner, Hezekiah Turner, Jas. M. Turner and Mary E. Turner, are non-residents of this State, it is ordered, that publication be made in the Republican Banner, a newspaper published in the town of Salisbury, notifying them to appear at the next term of the Court of Equity, to be held for the County of Rowan, at the Court House in the town of Salisbury, on the 13th Monday after the 4th Monday in February next, and there to plead answer or demur to plaintiff's petition, otherwise judgment pro confesso will be entered up against them.

Witness, L. Blacmer, Clerk of our said Court, at office in Salisbury, the 13th Monday after the 4th Monday in September, A. D. 1856.
L. BLACMER, C. & M.
(adv. \$5) 46 5c.

ap 20

Valuable Land For Sale.

I WILL sell, privately, all my lands in the county of Davie, lying on Hunting Creek, and containing

800 ACRES.

To those wanting choice Hunting Creek bottom land, I will offer great inducements as I am determined to sell. I will give a credit of from ONE to FIVE YEARS on the purchase money.

I will also sell all of my STOCK, CROP, Farming Tools, and Grain,

16 shares in the Central Railroad, provided I sell my land. I will sell a lot of CORN and FIVE HEAD OF HORSES, whether I sell the land or not.

GEORGE WILSON.

I will also pay a liberal price for a single white man as a manager until next Fall.

G. WILSON.

April 22, 1856.

Rowan House.

H. L. ROBARDS, PROPRIETOR.

SALISBURY, N. C.

THIS House, so quietly situated and so order, is conducted by the indefatigable proprietor has now an established reputation, being one of the best hotels in the State.

The second enlargement is now nearly completed, making a new addition of twelve elegant rooms, superbly furnished, and in all respects rooms added to the House within the last two years by the present proprietor, who returns his thanks to a generous public for the liberal reward of his efforts to please them. The unprecedented increase of his business demands he should bestow on those patrons every exertion which is being made to render them comfortable while sojourning with him.

To the large number of regular boarders (45) who are now at the Rowan House, the most grateful acknowledgments are made for their united assistance in adding to the reputation of the House, and the little trouble required to satisfy them.

H. L. ROBARDS, Proprietor.

May 17, 1856.

NEW GOODS!

McNeely, Nock & Gaither,

ARE now receiving, at the old and well known establishment of Jenkins, Roberts & Co., one of the

LARGEST AND MOST SPLENDID ASSORTMENTS OF SPRING AND SUMMER GOODS

Ever offered in Western Carolina.

CONSISTING OF

Foreign and Domestic Dry Goods, Hardware, Cutlery, Boots and Shoes, Molesters, Panama and Straw Hats, Bonnets, Buckets, Rope, Carriage Trimmings, Springs and Axels, Rags, Quakers and Glassware, Saddlery, Sole Leather, Binding Cloth, Bleaching Powder, Nails, Iron and Steel, Blacksmith's Tools, Carpenter's Tools, Shoe Tools, Tanner's, Linseed and Spem Oil, Paints, Dye-stuffs, Castings, &c., &c.

A Large STOCK OF GROCERIES

always on hand.

Particular attention is called to our large and well selected stock of

READY-MADE CLOTHING,

which will be sold at unparalleled prices in this country.

All the above Goods have been selected with the greatest care, and we most respectfully invite all those buying Goods this season to call and examine our stock, as we feel no hesitancy in saying that we have a larger assortment than has ever been offered in one season at this place, and that we are determined to sell, and will make it to the advantage of buyers to give our stock an examination before purchasing.

april 1 42c

BOOK AGENTS WANTED

Two obtain Salesmen for a Book that will be prized by every Literary and Reading

REPUBLICAN BANNER.

JNO. C. CANNON—GEO. H. SPENCER.

SALISBURY, N. C.

TUESDAY EVENING, MAY 6.

Democratic Ticket.

FOR GOVERNOR:
THOMAS BRAGG,
OF NORTHAMPTON.

ELECTORS
FOR PRESIDENT AND VICE PRESIDENT.

FOR THE STATE AT LARGE:
H. M. SHAW, of Currituck
SAMUEL P. HILL, of Caswell.

DISTRICTS:

1st. WM. F. MARTIN, of Pasquotank,
4th. GASTON H. WILDER, of Wake,
5th. S. E. WILLIAMS, of Alamance,
6th. JOHN M. CLEMENT, of Davie.

CAMPAIGN BANNER.

With the view of giving the BANNER a wider circulation during the ensuing campaign, it will be sent to subscribers at the following rates:—
One copy, for six months, \$1
Six copies, \$4
Ten copies, \$6
Twenty copies, \$10
We respectfully solicit subscriptions.

REMOVAL.

The Office of the Republican Banner has been removed to the building two doors South of the Post Office.

APPOINTMENTS.

The Know Nothing Candidate for Governor, has transcended the bounds of courtesy due a political opponent and has published a list of appointments without even consulting his opponent, as custom and courtesy required until the time-honored nomination of Gen. Dockery (we believe he was guilty of the breach for the first time). We are glad to learn, however, that Gov. Bragg will meet him at each of the places following. The candidates passed here on the train, on the 1st inst., to Charlotte, whence they will proceed to fulfill the appointments of the K. N. candidate. Mr. Gilmer will find Gov. Bragg an agreeable traveling companion, but on the stump he will find him any thing else but pleasant. The Gov. will tear away the flimsy covering and expose the political sins of the Know Nothing exhorter to the eyes of the hardy mountaineers of Western Carolina, who will respond in good old "mountain thunder" on the 1st Thursday in August, that North Carolina shall ever remain, as now, free from the oath-bound, secret machinations of Know-Nothing intrigue. The following are Mr. Gilmer's appointments:

Murphy, Cherokee, Thursday 8th May.
Franklin, Macon, Saturday 10 "
Webster, Jackson, Monday 12 "
Waynesville, Haywood, Tuesday 13 "
Hendersonville, Henderson, Thursday 15 "
Asheville, Buncombe, Saturday 17 "
Marshall, Madison, Monday 19 "
Kelsey's Store, Tuesday 20 "
Burnsville, Yancey, Wednesday 21 "
Marion, McDowell, Friday, 23 "
Rutherfordton, Rutherford, Monday 24 "

Our Representative, Hon. BURTON CRAIG, is now on a visit to his family, in this place. He was enjoying good health and in fine spirits.

THE PROSPECT.

The New York Journal of Commerce, alluding to the great accessions to the democratic party, as evidenced in the recent elections in the North and South, uses the following encouraging language:

"The immense gains of the Democrats in our large cities and towns, and in those States where elections have been held this spring, although opposed by a combination of the Know Nothings, Republicans, and Abolitionists, show very clearly which way the wind blows. A year ago, in each of the States alluded to, viz: New Hampshire, Rhode Island and Connecticut—the Democrats were defeated by an overwhelming majority. This year the combination against them has been more extensive and complete than before, yet in each case they press very closely upon the heels of their opponents. Until last year, there had long been an Abolition or Free Soil party, which neither sided with the Democrats nor with the Whigs. But, at the last two elections, they have fraternized lovingly with the other opponents of Democracy; and the consequence is, that although the Democrats, in each of the States mentioned, polled a vote nearly, if not quite, unprecedented, they are still slightly in a minority. But they now see the full strength of the enemy, and the amount of work to be done. All that remains is to do it. And the opportunity is near."

JENNY LIND AND BARNUM.—Jenny Lind has written a private letter to a lady of Philadelphia, in which she deeply sympathizes with Mr. Barnum in his financial troubles, ascribes to him the most noble qualities, and expresses her intention of placing a sum of money at his disposal.

CONGRESSIONAL.

WASHINGTON, May 2.—In the Senate today, the Kansas affairs were discussed, and postponed till Monday, the 12th inst. During the debate high words passed between Senators Clay and Hale, in reference to the recent speech of the former. Both Houses adjourned till Monday.

RAIN.—After a lengthy drought we have been favored with several fine rains, the first of which fell on the 1st inst.

WHIG MEETING.

At the ringing of the bell, yesterday, the day appointed for the meeting of the Whig party, a goodly crowd, consisting of about forty Democrats, twenty Know Nothings and six old-line Whigs, assembled in the Court House, whereupon, Col. A. M. Goodman was appointed Chairman, and N. Boyden, Esq., resolved himself into the Whig Meeting.

Immediately after organizing, Mr. Boyden read a long string of resolutions, which he had carefully prepared, and in which he was unsparing in his abuse of Mr. Pierce and the Democratic party, but highly laudatory of the Know Nothing nominees for President and Governor; though not one word did he say in relation to Donelson! Mr. Boyden supported his resolutions in a lengthy speech, reiterating his abuse of the Democratic party and the administration. He was especially severe upon the present Congress, but forgot to tell the people that it is Know Nothing by a large majority. He went for men; he didn't care anything about principles; asserting that if Mr. Fillmore had been nominated by the Democracy he would have voted for him. It is almost needless to observe that nobody believed that assertion. The Know Nothing portion of the meeting applauded him frequently, and were undoubtedly well pleased with the way in which he was trying to wring into their ranks the old liners. They know who and what he is—they know that he is just as good a Know Nothing as they want. It didn't require any great stretch of vision on the part of the old-liners present, to see that these epurated Whig meetings are got up by him for the purpose of throwing sand into the eyes of honest, unsuspecting individuals, and to gull them into voting for the know nothing candidates. Take Mr. Boyden "up one side and down the other," he is the most unfair and unscrupulous politician that we know of—and it is very evident that he does not represent the views of the old-line Whigs. His party may properly be designated *Boydenists*.

Mr. H. C. Jones, was then called out, who made a short talk; he denied that the old Whig party was dead; but, unlike the preceding speaker, he did not command his handful of men to go for the K. N. nominees; he was for still keeping up the organization, &c.

But to cap the climax, V. C. Barringer, Esq., of Concord—an avowed Know Nothing who stumped it for Col. Stowe last summer—and was an attending delegate to the late K. N. Convention, at Greensboro', wound up this Whig meeting in an out and out Know Nothing speech; endorsing Mr. Boyden's unadulterated abuse of the Democrats. He found many good points in the Whigs and gave them a plenty of soft-soap. He supplied what his predecessors had omitted; and after all concluded that Donelson, was some pumpkins. So ended the Whig meeting.

Our friends of the *Watchman* and *Herald*, puffed up with that pompous pride for which they are remarkable, are holding a justification over our departure from their neighborhood, and attribute the fact to our not being able to stand the fire of their guns during the campaign. Not so, however. When we first took charge of the "old office" we discovered a disagreeable smell, of the "old oon" order, coming from a "doubtful" direction, but still it was not so strong as to "drive" us out; and on the 1st of January, or near about that time, we perceived that the odor had increased, and on looking out we discovered that it came from two directions—on each side of us, and, at the first opportunity, we—*slid*. We have since endeavored ourselves right opposite the old roost of the *Herald*, and when a West wind is blowing the smell of the "old oon" is discernible in the old haunts! Who would have thought that the animals' stench would remain so long after their departure.

The Raleigh *Standard* has a quaint Mountain Correspondent—one "Pinebar Moccasin, of Moccasinville. In his last, "Pinebar" gets off the following in regard to the Know Nothing gatherings which are held in the name of old-line Whigs:

"But I must tell you something of a little old fellow down a few counties below me. I believe his name is Boyden, or Bodkin, or sunn such name. He's actin' as wringer-in-General of the old line Whigs, and it is seed up here the Know nothings pay him for it. Sunnow he gets a meetin' called for the old line Whigs. Then he gets Know-nothings appointed cheerman and secretary; and then he has sumpbody to call for 'Boyden' to make a speech. He gets up and tells the people he's an old line Whig—that he never joined the Know-nothings; but that he's for Gilmore and Fillmore and Donelson, and any thing that's against the Democrats. He abuses General Pierce as bad as a black republican could do, and mostly for the same cause the Nebraska bill. But the Know-nothin cheerman appoints a community to draft resolutions, and of course most of the community is Know-nothin, and they recommend the Know-nothin candidits; and thus he wrings in all that's fools enuf to be led by him. He's bin playin' these tricks down in Fredell, Yaddin and other counties. One of my nabers, Dan Miller, he saw him at the Fredell meetin'; and that he was the ugliest man ever he did see. Dan sees he would equit down, then jump up, stretch his eyes, twist his mouth, and grin wuss than a snake. Dan sees he cried out when he got to be talkin' about how he loved the Union, and that the people about there sed it was a shore sign he got well paid for it, for he always cried when he got a big fee."

FATAL DAYS IN YELLOW FEVER.—Dr. J. D. Bryant, one of the volunteer physicians in the Portsmouth, Va., pestilence, has published a pamphlet about the disease. He remarks that the fifth day of the disease was especially fatal, and particularly dreaded both by the patients and their friends. During one period of the epidemic, this day was scarcely less the cause of panic than the disease itself.

The number of deaths on the fifth day could not have been fewer than thirty per cent.—The seventh was the day of the next greatest mortality. Those who survived the ninth day generally recovered.

THE "R. C. PEARSON."—Mr. C. S. Brown has placed upon the line from this place to Morganton, a new Stage coach of a most beautiful appearance, magnificent finish and substantial build, named complimentary to the worthy and energetic President of the Western North Carolina Rail Road, R. C. Pearson, Esq., of Morganton. We aver that Mr. B. has furnished his line with coaches superior to any line in this country. Travellers intending to spend the summer in the mountains of Western Carolina will do well to choose this line. We hope the enterprising contractor will be handsomely remunerated for his efforts in furnishing comfortable accommodations for the travelling public.

If Jno. A. Gilmer's pedestrian feat in trudging from South Carolina to Greensboro', with a budget on his back, qualifies him to be Governor, would't our old friend Singletary be well qualified for President?

ARATOR.—This valuable agricultural journal for May has been received.
Price \$1. Address, T. J. Lemay, Raleigh N. C.

DESTRUCTIVE CONFLAGRATION IN PHILADELPHIA!

The Public Ledger, of May 2d, contains a lengthy account of a serious fire which occurred in Philadelphia, on the 1st inst. Loss over \$500,000. We extract the following: One of the most destructive fires that ever occurred in this city, broke out in the large rag and paper warehouse of Messrs. Jessup & Moore, Nos. 24 and 26 North street, between Arch and Market, and Fifth and Sixth streets, on Thursday. The house had a large amount of rags and paper in it at the time, through which the fire gained great headway before the alarm was given.

When the firemen reached North street, which was very soon after the alarm was given, the smoke from the burning building was so dense that they were unable to go to work in a manner calculated to do good service. During these delays the fire spread rapidly and fearfully, until it burst forth from the windows and roof, when the high easterly and northeasterly wind which prevailed, blew the sparks and pieces of burning shingles in every direction. About one o'clock the eastern wall of this structure fell with a tremendous crash, entirely destroying a stable and carriage house, adjoining, and the rear part of the house of Mr. Henry Dialogue, No. 22 North street, and killing one fireman and injuring others.

Westward and southward the fire extended, and by 2 o'clock all the valuable property through to Market street was in flames. From that hour until after 5 o'clock it raged fearfully, destroying forty-four buildings, among which were some of the finest and most costly business edifices in Philadelphia.

There was one fireman killed by the falling walls and five injured.

THIEVES ABROAD—LOOK TO YOUR CHICKEN COOPS!

One night last week, while we were the "world forgetting," in sleep, some infamous wretch instigated by the devil, and without the fear of the sheriff before his eyes, with malice aforethought, secretly entered our chicken coop and feloniously appropriated to his own use all its contents—consisting of one Shanghai rooster—the companion of our early days; whose musical crow was the first sound that greeted our ears in the morning, and the last that lulled us into slumber at night. Alas! the music of his crow we shall hear never more!

Out of respect for his age the thief should have had compassion on that which resting in his stomach; it must be it is there yet, for, no specimen of the genus *homo* could "digest" it in any reasonable time—so old and tough it must have been; but the thief should have allowed us the gratification of digesting that which was our own—an agreeable repast we have been anticipating for some time. We commend the arrogant khavre to the computations of his own conscience, and hope that he may not be choked by a rope, a consumption likely to be attained unless he mends his ways.

MADAM SWETT.

This wonderful clairvoyant has been sojourning in Columbia, for a few weeks past. The Editor of the *Times* visited her and seems to have been much astonished at the truthfulness of her revelations. Hear him: "By invitation, we called on this lady at the Central House, in order to make her acquaintance and learn from her our past history, our present condition, our future prospects and the intricacies of the future, so far as we may be personally interested. To our surprise she faithfully and minutely read to us our past history commencing with our boyhood and pointed out the most important periods of our life with an accuracy which caused us to believe that the Almighty must have given to her the information which she communicated.

"The future had much to reveal and we could wish that that future would bring to us as little sorrow as the past; notwithstanding many bright spots were. If the future is as clearly defined by Madame Swett, as was her history of the past, we must believe that her information is derived from Him who knoweth all things, and anticipates the future history of man.

FROM KANSAS.

CHICAGO, May 3.—A despatch from Lawrence, Kansas Territory, states that a large number of persons assembled at that place and passed resolutions denouncing the murder of Sheriff Jones, and disclaiming all responsibility for the outrage. Governor Robinson offers a reward of \$500 for the assassin.

GOOD ADVICE.—Never deal with an undertaker if you can possibly avoid it. They're a mean lot—always wanting to screw you down.

The North Carolina *Standard*, of April 30th, has re-published the able inaugural address of Gov. Bragg, delivered before the two Houses of the last General Assembly of North Carolina, January 1st, 1855, which we shall copy next week. The *Standard*, in relation to it has the following remarks:

"We ask the people of all parties to read this document carefully, and then say if the Governor has not been faithful and true to his principles and to his pledges therein contained."

Gov. Bragg is in favor of Equal Suffrage, and is opposed to a Convention; Mr. Gilmer has uniformly voted against Equal Suffrage and is in favor of a Convention. Gov. Bragg is in favor of the present basis of representation; Mr. Gilmer is opposed to it, and has bitterly complained that under this basis slave holders and tax-payers have too much power. Gov. Bragg is in favor of amending the Constitution according to the mode pointed out by the instrument itself; Mr. Gilmer holds the radical, dangerous, and revolutionary doctrine that a bare majority of the people at the ballot-box, have the right to call a Convention. Mr. Gilmer says *now*—not that he is in favor of the basis—but that "in order that the paramount principles of Americanism may not be trammelled in the ensuing contest by vexed State questions," he will "abide by and maintain" it—*for the present!* He considers Know Nothingism paramount to all other issues; and hence for the present, he will not be "trammelled" by his real opinions as to the basis and a Convention. He postpones his attacks upon the slaveholders, and upon the tax-payers, and upon the compromises of the State Constitution solemnly agreed upon in 1835, to a more convenient season. Trust him who will! He says he is not opposed to Equal Suffrage in itself, but that he has voted against it because he regards the legislative mode of obtaining it as unwisely and anti-republican. Why, then, did he vote at the last session of the Assembly to amend the Constitution by this very mode, so as to increase the tax on slaves? [See the Senate Journal, page 100.] Again, his friends say that, inasmuch as the East has recently been liberal in voting appropriations for internal improvements, Mr. Gilmer is disposed to let the basis remain as it is. If so why did he not rise in his place in the last Assembly, and so declare? That was the time to do it—it is too late now. Instead of this, however, he supported at the last session a bill to call a Convention to change the basis, by a bare majority of the voters of the State, in palpable violation of a plain provision of the State Constitution.

Gov. Bragg is opposed to the Missouri restriction, and approves the act repealing it; Mr. Gilmer denounces this act as "reckless and unwise," and holds President Pierce responsible for aiding in its passage. Messrs. Seward, Trumbull, Wilson, Ford, Gardner and other Northern politicians agree in this with Mr. Gilmer. How is it? Is not this agreement in opinion between a Southern man and Northern abolitionists a most singular one? How will Mr. Gilmer's friends explain it?

APATHY OF KNOW NOTHINGISM.

Although the office seeking Know Nothings have nominated their candidates for the Presidency and Vice Presidency, scarcely any movement has been made on the part of the voters of that party which evinces the usual interest that such an event inspires. Those who make politics their trade, Know Nothing office holders and expectants, whose exalted patriotism urges them to make personal sacrifices, by serving the public in all positions where there are the best pay and the least work—are, as usual, all in a fever of excitement, and they think and talk of nothing but politics; and it will be well if the State does not suffer from their intense patriotism. But the mass of those who were entrapped into this intolerant and proscriptive party, are sick of the insane tirades against Catholics and foreigners, and especially those who care only for good rulers, good principles, and nothing for individuals, are either disgusted with the man-worship of the Know-Nothing office-seekers, or take the whole matter, "calm as a Summer's morning," or rather more like a Winter's evening, freezing cold.

In vain the poor little village sheets, which suck their sustenance from apothecary advertisements, raise the names of the Know Nothing nominees to their mast heads, and relapse the sickening Know Nothing trash that was propagated in the last canvass by prejudiced minds and diseased intellects. In vain the office-holders (would be orators) splutter out their nonsense, inspired by potatoes pottle deep, at the hall house. All this is to no purpose. The hoisting of the names is received passively by the public, and the eloquence escaped as the harmless searvescence from a glass of soda. The mass meetings of the great *American* (!) party have all been feeble, more benighted than voters, and hardly enthusiastic enough to raise a groan.

No, the people see the signs in the political heavens. They have heard the news from Chicago, St. Louis, Hartford, Cincinnati, Alexandria, Trenton, our sister town Portsmouth, and many other places; and they care not to be in a pitiful minority that only hinder the Democracy from outstripping the Black Republicans in the great National race.

We condole with you, Know Nothing office-seekers; we sympathize with you; we pity you. You are too inoffensive to excite our scorn. We shall forget past intolerance and proscription, and shall act as your pal-bearers in Norfolk next June; and when strangers shall visit our city this summer, and we carry them to see the monuments we have raised to the noble dead of the pestilence, we shall carry them to Pottery's field, and shall tell them—

"Here, in this cold neglected spot, is laid Poor Sam upon whose tomb you read these notes:

His hand the rod of empire might have swayed, Could he have only had sufficient votes."

Southern Argus.

The best idea of weight was given by an Indian, who when asked how much he weighed, replied, "As I am, I weigh one hundred and fifty pounds, but when I'm mad, I weigh a ton."

AN AFFAIR OF HONOR.

We learn through a gentleman, that on Saturday last, Mr. B. WILKINS and Mr. J. FLANNERY, residents of Wilmington, N. C. (accompanied by their friends,) fought a duel at Fair Bluff, S. C., and that Mr. Wilkins was killed on the third fire. The difficulty grew out of some remarks made by Mr. W. which were denounced by a publication from the pen of Mr. Flannery, who immediately received a challenge from the former.

The new suspension bridge over the falls of the Monticerey river, gave way last week and the whole structure, together with a man and woman, and a horse and cart, were carried over the falls. The bodies of the unfortunate persons have not been found.

MARRIED.

Near Davidson College, on the 1st inst, by the Rev. Lewis McNeely, of Tennessee, Mr. H. P. HELPER to Miss SALLIE C. ADAMS, daughter of the Late Abner Adams.

DIED.

In this town, on the 30th ult., Capt. JOHN U. VOGELER, aged about 45 years.

In Charlotte, on the 2d inst., Mr. EDWARD LOWERY, a native of Ireland, but for many years a resident of Charlotte, aged about 60. He was an industrious and highly esteemed citizen and leaves numerous relatives and a host of warm friends to lament his death.

In this county, on the 9th ultimo, Mrs. EYA KOON, aged 70 years.

In this county, on the 17th ult., Mr. HENRY KOON, in his 28th year.

COMMERCIAL.

SALISBURY MARKET.

SALISBURY, May 6.
BACON—Hog round 10 a 11 Lard 10 a 11. Corn, 45 a 48. Flour, 5 50 a 6. Cotton 9 a 10. Wheat, \$1. Salt, \$2.75. Sugar, 11 a 12. Coffee, Rio 13 a 16. Java, 18.

CHARLESTON PRICES CURRENT.
CORRECTED WEEKLY BY W. S. LAWTON & Co. Factors, Forwarding & Commission Merchants.

CHARLESTON, S. C., May 3, 1856.

COTTON—Upland—94 a 11 1/2 Dull.
RICE—\$33 to \$44.
CORN—60 a 65. PEAS—90 a \$1.00.
OATS—50 to 54. BACON—Hog round 13 a 14.
FLOUR—\$8 a \$9 per barrel; sacks \$4 a \$4 1/2. SUGARS—\$4 a 10 1/2.
COFFEE—Rio 13 a 14c.
MOLASSES—New Orleans 44 a 46c.
WHISKEY—Western 43 a 46.

NORFOLK MARKET.

REPORTED WEEKLY BY ROWLAND & BROTHERS
Extensive Dealers in Flour, &c.

NORFOLK, VA., May, 3d, 1856.

BACON—Hams, 12 a 13, Hog round 11 a 11 1/2. LARD—No. 1 & 2, 11 a 11 1/2. CORN—Mixed, 50; White, 52; Yellow 53. BEANS—White, scarce, \$1.75 a \$2.00. FLAXSEED—Dull, \$1.65 a 1.70. PEAS—Black eye, 90 a 95. COTTON—94 a 10.
FLOUR—Fie \$6 1/2 a 6 3/4; Superfine, \$7; Extra 7 1/2 a 8; Family 5 1/2 a 6 1/2.
SALT—Liverpool Rue, 1.75. Ground Alum 1.20.
SUGARS—Refined, 9 1/2c. Crushed, 11 1/2c. DRIED APPLES—(Bush of 25 lb.) 75 a 80. DO PEACHES—(Peeled per bush. 40 lbs.) 82 a 84.
HAY—Cargo, \$1.00.

REMARKS.
Flour is again lower under the Paris's news. Light receipts still keep us here above any other place—it meets ready sale on arrival but at a decline of about 25c. a barrel. Cotton firm.

WILMINGTON MARKET.
From W. H. Marsh's Prices Current.

WILMINGTON, May, 2d, 1856.

BACON—12 1/2 a 13. Hams, 12 1/2 a 13. Middleside, 11 1/2 a 12. Shoulders, 11 a 12. Hog round, 12 a 13. LARD, N. C. 12 1/2 a 13. BUTTER—27 a 28. CHICKENS—25 a 35. TURKEYS—1.00 a 1 1/4. SALT—per lb. 45 a 50. Alum bu 45 a 50. Liv'pool a 2.00. ground 1.00 a 1.15. do fine a 2.00.
SUGARS—Porto Rico 9 a 10. N. Orleans 9 a 9 1/2. Java, 11 a 12 1/2. Clarified and N. C. 7 1/2 a 7 5/8. Granulated 11 a 12 1/2. TALLOW—12 a 12 1/2. BEESWAX, 23 a 25. PEANUTS 135 a 165. POTATOES, Irish, per bush—\$2 a \$2 1/2. EGGS, prod. 15 a 16. Brandy 50 a 60. CORN, 60 a 70. do Apple 50 a 55.

NOTICE.

MR. H. R. HELPER, intending to quit the State for an indefinite but considerable period, this day withdraws from the firm of Helper & Brother, by mutual consent, Mr. H. R. Helper will adjust the unsettled affairs of the late firm.

H. R. HELPER.

Salisbury, May 5, 1856. 47-31 pd

Dr. S. REEVES

HAVING permanently located in Salisbury.

Office, 2 doors below Benj. Julia's Store, May 6, 1856. 47f

TO CONTRACTORS.

RALEIGH & GASTON R. R. OFFICE.

RALEIGH, May 1st, 1856.

PROPOSALS will be received at this office until the first day of June, for the rebuilding of the Bridge over the Roanoke, at Gaston, according to the plans of the Engineer, which can be seen on application at this office. The Bridge is between 1000 and 1200 feet long, and all the materials will be furnished by the Company. Proposals will state the charge per lineal foot for the workmanship alone.

Proposals will be received at 11 o'clock, on the day of the opening of the bids, and will be taken down and relaying on of the Piers under said Bridge, and also for coping all the piers.

R. A. HAMILTON, President.

May 5 47-11a

McCOMICK'S REAPERS

FOR SALE by EUGENE MARTIN,

Agent for the State of North Carolina.

Office on Main street, next Cousen's Brick Row.

Salisbury, April 29 46-1f

FOR RENT.

THE Room lately occupied as the Banner Office near opposite Murphy, McRoy & Co's, will be rented on reasonable terms for the remainder of this year. Apply at this office.

OFFICE No. 24, N. E. COMPANY.

SALISBURY, April 16, 1856.

NORTH CAROLINA RAIL ROAD.

SCHEDULE FOR MAIL TRAIN on and after MONDAY, the 21st day of April.

WEST.
Leave Goldsboro' at 6 40 A. M.
Arrive at Raleigh at 9 21
" Hillsboro' 11 38
" Graham, 1 30 P. M.
" Greensboro', 2 37
" Jamestown, 3 40
" Lexington, 5 10
" Salisbury, 6 06
" Concord, 7 40
" Charlotte, 8 27

EAST.
Leave Charlotte at 5 45 A. M.
Arrive at Concord at 6 53
" Salisbury, 8 09
" Lexington, 9 10
" Jamestown, 10 41
" Greensboro', 11 15
" Graham, 12 46 P. M.
" Hillsboro', 2 16
" Raleigh, 4 28
" Goldsboro', 7 20
THEODORE S. GARNETT,
Engineer and Sup't. N. C. Railroad.
April 22 45-2f

NEW
SPRING & SUMMER
GOODS.

Salisbury, March 25, '56.

THE subscriber is now receiving his stock of Spring and Summer Goods, consisting of a general assortment of LADIES' DRESS GOODS,

of almost every description. His stock of Needle-worked Embroideries is complete. He would respectfully ask an examination of his stock, by all who wish to purchase GOODS OF THE NEWEST AND LATEST STYLES. Particular attention is paid to procuring Fashionable Goods, whether they have been introduced into this section before or not. Mar 25 41 E. MYERS.

Advertising.
THE REPUBLICAN BANNER now has a weekly circulation of over ONE THOUSAND, and advertisers will find it an excellent medium through which to make known their business.

TRI-WEEKLY LINE
OF
FOUR HORSE POST COACHES
FROM
SALISBURY TO ASHEVILLE.

THROUGH IN THIRTY SIX HOURS! CONNECTING WITH THE NORTH CAROLINA RAIL ROAD. Having purchased the line from Asheville to Morganton, I have stocked the road with good Horses and Experienced and accommodating Drivers. Also new Concord Two Horse Coaches. After the 15th of March, we will leave Asheville on Tuesdays, Thursdays, and Saturdays—connecting at Morganton with my line of Four Horse Coaches. No pains or expense will be spared to make this the most comfortable and expeditious Stage Road in the State. Try the Road and judge for yourselves. C. S. BROWN, Contractor.
Morganton, Feb. 28, 1856. 40-1f

W. J. NILES | J. E. MOORE | J. A. KENNEDY
NEW FIRM & NEW GOODS.
Mills, Moose & Co.

BEG leave to inform their many friends and the public generally that they are now receiving and opening in the brick house formerly occupied by Kennedy & Mills, their Stock of Staple and Fancy Dry Goods, Boots and Shoes together with all articles usually kept in a Dry Good Store. They are also receiving the largest and best selected Stock of Groceries ever offered in this market, all of which they are determined to sell at prices that cannot fail to please. The highest market prices paid at all times for Flour, Wheat, Corn, Cotton and all kinds of Country produce. Salisbury Feb. 12, 1856. 1y-35.

EXTRACTS FROM FESTUS.

It is a stunted mind and naked heart
Which is stuck out.
Let each man think himself an act of God,
His mind a thought—his life a breath of God;
And let each try by great thoughts and good
deeds,
To show the most of Heaven he hath in him.

FAITH,
Is a higher faculty than Reason.
Thought of the brightest power of Revelation;
As the snow-headed mountain rises o'er
The lightning, and applies itself to Heaven.

FRANCE—
So fond of blood—
She wounds herself to quaff her own.
Love is the art of heats, and the heart of arts
Conjunctive looks, and interjectional sighs,
Are its vocabulary's greater half.

This to me is life—
That life be a burden, I will join
To make it the burden of a song.

The Sun—
God's crest, upon his azure seal—the heavens.
This Earth shall lead destruction; she shall
end.

The stars shall wonder why she comes no
more
On her accustomed orbit, and the Sun
Miss one of his eleven of light; the moon,
An orphan orb, shall seek for Earth for aye!
Through 'Times' untrodden depths and find
her not.

No more shall morn, out of the holy East,
Stream o'er the amber air her level light;
Nor Evening with the spectral fingers draw
Her star-spent curtain round the head of
Earth.

Her footsteps never thence again shall grace
The blue sublime of heaven. Her grave is
dug.

I see the stars, night clad, all gathering
In long and dark procession. Death's at work,
And one by one shall all our wandering worlds
Whether in orb'd path they roll, or trail
In an inextinguishable light
Their golden tresses after them,
Cease.

THE PRINTER.

A printer is the most curious being living—
He may have a bank and coins and be not worth
a cent; have small caps and have neither wife
nor children. Others may run fast, but he gets
along swiftest by setting fast. He may be mak-
ing impressions without eloquence; may use
the lie without offending, and be telling the
truth; while others cannot stand while they set,
he can set standing and stand setting and do both
at the same time; have to use furniture and yet
have no dwelling; may make and put away pi
and never see a pie, much less eat it during his
life; be a human being and a rat at the same
time; may press a great deal and never ask a
favor; may handle a shooting-iron and know
nothing about a gun or pistol; he may move the
letter that moves the world, and yet be as far from
moving the globe as a hog under a mole hill;—
spread sheets without being a house-wife; he may
lay his form on a bed, and yet be obliged to sleep
on the floor; he may use the f without shedding
blood, and from earth he may handle **; he may
be of a rolling disposition, and yet never desire
to travel; he may have a sheep's foot, and not
be deformed; never be without a case, and
know nothing of law or physic; be always cor-
recting his errors, and grow worse every day;
have an e, without ever having the arms of
a less thrown around him; have his form locked
up, and at the same time be free from jail, watch-
house, or other confinement; his office may be
a hell in it, and not be a bad place after all; he
might be plagued by the devil, and be a christian
of the best kind; and what is stranger still, be
he honest or dishonest, rich or poor, drunk or
sober, industrious or lazy, he always stands up
to his business.

GRAND BUFFALO HUNT IN THE WEST.—A
company has been organized to start from St.
Cloud, Minnesota, on the 5th of June, for the
great buffalo ranges on the Red, Shugau and
James rivers. The buffalo ranges are
about 150 miles west of St. Cloud, and con-
stitute the finest tract of country in the north-
west. The route lies through a beautiful sec-
tion of country. Probably there will never be
another so favorable an opportunity to indulge
in the grandest sport ever seen on the con-
tinent. The renowned chief of the Chippewa
nation Hole-in-the-day and twelve of his braves,
several Pembina gentlemen, and Pierre Bot-
teau, guide to Steven's Pacific Railroad ex-
pedition, will accompany the party.

GREAT FIRE AT NASHVILLE—BURN-
ING OF "NASHVILLE INN"—COURT-
HOUSE AND STORES—LOSS NEAR-
LY \$300,000!!!

We condense from our exchanges the fol-
lowing account of this great fire, which origi-
nated before the dawn of day on Sunday
morning the 20th April, in the basement of
the Nashville Inn.

A strong wind was blowing from the North
—the flames were driven rapidly through the
house—the building was soon in flames—
there was scarce the opportunity of escape to
the inmates—large masses of flame fell on the
Courthouse, which also joined the confagra-
tion. The warehouse of H. B. Douglass,
occupied by Hugh Douglass, also soon took
fire. The stores of H. D. Scoville, druggist,
Strickler & Ellis, and Gardner & Shepard, on
the square soon followed. But the flames
here coming to the lofty brick wall of Mor-
gan & Co's store, and being also arrested by
the division wall of Evans & Co, were finally
brought under subjection, and its ravages ul-
timately arrested. Mr. Douglass lost nearly
all his stock of dry goods; many of the board-
ers in the Nashville Inn, escaped only with
their clothing, and Gov. Johnson in his effort
to save a lady, who appealed to him for help,
lost \$1,200, which had been deposited under
his pillow.

The records of the County Court prior to
1810, being in a room to themselves, are de-
stroyed, and one desk containing all the books
and papers, receipts, &c., of the Court of
Chancery for 10 years, and the private papers
of the late Clerk and Master, to the value of
\$150,000 were destroyed. The whole loss is
estimated at \$280,000, insurance \$171,000.

The Governor of Virginia has forwarded
fifty muskets to Norfolk, for the defence of
pilots, in executing the new inspection law.

A CASE OF UNITED LIVING CHILDREN.

On the 4th of April 1855, one of the
rarest cases of double formation occurred at
the St. Petersburg Foundling Hospital
namely, two girls growing together by
their skulls—which still live, and so far
appear to be in good health.—Of all cases
of this kind hitherto known (of which
there are seven,) the union of two indi-
viduals was never of that kind to bring
the face of one child directly opposite the
face of the other. These twins are so
united that if the middle line of the face
of one child be prolonged from the nose;
this would strike upon the ear of the
other. Through the mobility of the
necks the two children really lie in a
straight line, one girl lying on the back
the other on the side, and thus they sleep.
The face of one child is quite symmetri-
cal as far as the forehead, and it is first
in the formation of the skull, that want of
symmetry appears.—In the face of the
other the right half is much shortened,
and the eye of this side opens less than
the other. The two children possess a
perfectly independent existence from each
other as relates to sleeping, walking, want
of food, etc. The one sleeps quietly
whilst the other takes nourishment or
looks about. Common sensibility does
not appear to exist, since in case of this
kind the brains and nerves of each indi-
vidual are preserved distinct. Not so al-
ways with the blood vessels. Once one
child screaming awoke its sister. The
face of the screaming child became suf-
fused and reddened deeply; whilst the
other was still asleep. Then the face of
the other began to redden and swell and
it was only after this that it opened its
eyes. The features of the two children,
especially of the one whose face is not
shortened, are very pleasing.

WHERE IS THE KNOW NOTHING PARTY?

We give below the call, signed by the
proper officers for a know nothing State
convention to be held in Indiana on first
day of May next—and we give it to show
that know nothingism is as thoroughly
abolitionized in Indiana as it is in every
other free State:

INDIANAPOLIS, April 2, 1856.
To the members of the American Party
of Indiana:

At a meeting of the executive commit-
tee of the State council, held at Indianap-
olis on the 21 day of April, 1856, after
a full expression of the members upon
those questions that have divided and dis-
tricted the American party in other States
the committee unanimously adopted the
following suggestions, and earnestly re-
quest the true friends of Americanism to
operate with them in carrying out the
views of the committee: That, as in 1854,
we stand uncompromisingly opposed to
the present corrupt national administration,
and as a party we stand ready to co-
operate with any party which aims to put
an end to its misrule. And further, we
regard the repeal of the Missouri Compro-
mise an infraction of the plighted faith
of the nation. The same should be restored;
and if efforts to that end fail, Congress
should refuse, under all circumstances, to
admit any State into the Union tolerating
slavery made free by that compromise.—
Therefore, we approve of the call for a peo-
ple's convention to be held on the first day
of May next, and earnestly call upon the
American party throughout the State to
send a full delegation to that convention.

WM SHEETS, President.
Attest: W. W. WRIGHT.
President William Sheets is the same
gentleman who figured so conspicuously
in the convention which nominated Fill-
more and Donelson.—Wash. Union.

BRECHER'S BIBLES.—We copy the
following from the Independence (Mis-
souri) Messenger:

"The great notoriety which the Rev.
Beecher has given himself, in furnishing
Sharpe's rifles to Kansas emigrants, has
given those weapons the name of Beech-
er's Bibles. A lot of these formidable
weapons were on Wednesday last expos-
ed for sale in our city auction. They
were brought here from the Territory by
the owners, sold and the proceeds invest-
ed in provisions. They went off at
from \$12 to \$19, which is about half
what they cost at the East. From the
fact of their being sold, and the low price
which they brought, leads to the conclu-
sion that the difficulties in the Territory
may be considered at an end.—Should
the reverend gentleman and his pious co-
adjutors learn what disposition is being
made of his guns, we hope it will have a
tendency to stop his impious, unholy, and
mischievous harangues, in inciting A-
merican citizens to treason and civil war.
He will probably now see that the citi-
zens of Kansas would prefer half in the
shape of provisions, clothing, and farm-
ing utensils, which are greatly needed,
than arms for the purpose of shooting
their fellowcitizens. We admire the good
sense of those men for turning their wea-
pons of war into agricultural implements,
and will do what we can to furnish a
market to all who may wish to make the
same disposition of their arms."

A country merchant, residing not far from
Petersburg, has taught a young muscovy duck
to sing; and encouraged by the success, is
now proceeding to teach a turkey to take part
in a duet with the quack musician.

LOVE AND MADNESS.

Lady Franklin, we hear, is really resol-
ved on fitting out another expedition to
proceed to the Arctic Ocean, in search of
her lost husband, Sir John Franklin, and
as a preliminary step to that end, it is
reported that she has written to our gal-
lant countryman, Dr. Kane, to see if he
would accept the command.

With all due respect for the undying
devotion of Lady Franklin to the memory
of her husband, we must be permitted to
say, that this proceeding of her's only
shows that a wife's devotion, sometimes,
may be pushed to an extreme, which im-
pairs to it the aspect of a positive halluci-
nation. It is just as certain that Sir John
Franklin and his companions are dead
and gone, as that the sun will rise and
set to-morrow. The world and Lady
Franklin, it should be borne in mind,
have not been left to mere theory or sur-
mise, to grope their way to this con-
clusion, but the several expeditions
which have visited the Arctic shores
within the few years past, have discov-
ered sufficient evidence of their actual re-
mains, to remove the scruples of the
incredulous as to their fate. No man or
woman that does not doubt the evidence
of his or her own senses will undertake
to dispute this fact;—and, such being the
case, we shall be greatly surprised, if the
wife of the lost navigator will succeed in
persuading either the British public, or
private individuals on this side the Atlantic,
that another search is likely to be
productive of anything save new perils
and privations, if not a horrible death, for
those whom her mania would enlist in
an undertaking apparently so wild and
desperate. There have been too many
gallant spirits sacrificed in those sterile
regions, already, in the service of humani-
ty as well as science,—to justify any encour-
agement for an enterprise of so chimeri-
cal a character, and we are quite sure
that we do but express the wish of rational
men—and rational women—every-
where—that her ladyship will be moved
for her own sake, as well as that of others
to re-consider her resolve.

"While there is life there is hope," it
is true,—true in some cases—but is it in
hers? Affection, indeed, will nerve a
woman to do many daring things, at
times, but to keep on looking, now, for
Sir John Franklin, under the circum-
stances, is indicative of something be-
sides mere affection. It is nothing more
or less than just what we have called it
love and madness.—N. Y. Express.

FURNITURE! FURNITURE!!
CABINET WARE ROOMS,
On Main Street, Salisbury, N. C.
We, the undersigned, having entered into
partnership for the purpose of carrying on the

CABINET BUSINESS,
in Salisbury would respectfully solicit the
attention of the people of the surrounding country,
and the public generally, to favor us with a call.
Our rooms are opposite the Rowan House, at
the old and well known stand of Rowzee & Co.,
where we have, and keep constantly on hand, a
splendid assortment of Furniture, and are con-
stantly manufacturing in in the latest, neatest,
and best styles. We are prepared to do all
kinds of turning in the wood line at a short no-
tice. All those that want turning done will
find it to their interest to give us a trial. Those
wanting anything in our line will please give us
a call and hear our prices; we are determined to
sell low for cash. We keep constantly on hand
Dressing Bureaus, plain do. d. French Bed-
steads, Common do., do. Rocking Chairs, Sofas,
Dining Tables, Wardrobes, Corner Cupboards,
Washstands, Candlestands, Patent Shower
Baths &c.

Also, a splendid assortment of Coffins con-
stantly kept on hand. Repairing done at a short
notice.

WM. WILHELM,
HENRY MOORE,
Salisbury, N. C., Jan. 1, 1856. 39-1y.

SANTA ANNA
Abdicated!
UPON the strength of which the subscribers,
on receiving their most SPLENDID ASSORT-
MENT OF
Read-Made Clothing,
Cloths, Cassimeres, Vestings and
Furnishing Goods in General

to which the attention of their numerous cus-
tomers and friends is respectfully invited, as we
confident we can give great advantages to
buyers, we ask you to call and examine for
yourselves.

JOHN A. WEIRMAN & PRICE.
MERCHANT TAILORS,
Salisbury, N. C., Sept. 11, 1855. 15-y

300 PACKAGES
FRESH DRUGS, MEDICINES,
Ac., Ac., Ac., Ac.

SILL & SILL,
DRUGGISTS AND CHEMISTS,
OPPOSITE THE MANSION HOTEL,
SALISBURY, N. C.

Respectfully announce that they are now re-
ceiving and opening, a large, and entirely
fresh stock of
Drugs, Medicines, Chemicals, ur-
gical Instruments, Trusses, Paints,
Varnishes, Brushes, Perfumery,
Fancy and Miscellaneous
Articles &c. &c.

all which, have been very recently selected by
one of the firm; with the utmost care, and a scrup-
ulous regard to genuineness and purity.
They deem it almost needless to say, that it
shall be their constant aim, as heretofore, to
merit a continuance of that liberal patronage
which they have received—for which, and the
generous sympathy, so graciously lavished, as we
feel, on the occasion of their late misfortune
by fire, they beg to express their profound and
heartfelt gratitude.

Salisbury, Jan. 22, 1856. 32-1f.

Blank Deeds for Sale

BARNUM'S MASTERPIECE.

Barnum has performed many wonders,
but the greatest of all is the following: It
consists in nothing less than passing
down the Niagara cataract in a vessel
constructed for this purpose. The ves-
sel is a ball of gutta percha, thirty feet in
diameter, supported in the interior by
hoops, rings of steel, and wood. Strings
of gutta percha coming from four points
of the rings, meet in the centre of the
sphere, where they are fixed to a coat of
mail of the same material. This is so
fixed that a man buckled in it hangs,
supported by the four strings, safe in the
middle of the ball. At the lower end of
the ball, where the lower part of the mail
is directed, some lead is put, so that
swimming in the water the head side will
be turned upwards. In this upper part
there is a hole which may be opened by
the person in the interior. The ball is so
strong as to sustain, without danger, the
shock of the fall. On account of its size
it cannot sink, nor can the person buck-
led in the coat of mail suffer any harm
from the violence of the fall. As soon
as the ball, after its fall, has found its cen-
tre of gravity, its inhabitant unbuckles
himself, opens the flap, and gets out of
the hold, waving the United States colors
under the applause of some 50,000 or
100,000 spectators, whom Barnum intends
to assemble, one dollar each upon the
occasion of his first performance. From
every such performance a gain of \$20,
000 or \$30,000 is to be counted on since
from all parts of the Union spectators
will flock to the cataract of Niagara.
Barnum is about to make an experiment
with a dog. If that animal arrives all
right below, a nigger will be engaged for
the next experiment. If that one arrives
equally safe, the Yankees undertake the
first serious passage himself.

Land and Mill for Sale!

A RARE opportunity is here presented by
the subscriber to any one wishing to
purchase the above property. The tract con-
sists of

150 Acres
of the best Land in Rowan County, about half
of which is most splendidly timbered, and the
other is under a high state of Cultivation. On
the tract is also a large and excellent meadow.

THE MILL
is newly repaired, and is situated at a good
distance from any other Mill, and has heretofore
commanded an extensive patronage. Its situa-
tion, in the midst of as fine grain growing
land as there is in the country, would make it
a safe investment to any one desiring to pur-
chase such property.

The land lies 13 miles west of Salisbury,
adjoining the lands of Maria Cowan, Robert
Harris and others. Terms will be made ac-
commodating to the purchaser, if application be
made soon to me at my residence 6 miles West
of Salisbury on the Lincoln road. For particu-
lars apply as above.

September 18, 1855. RICHARD H. COWAN. 16-1f.

THE WESTERN SENTINEL.

A Democratic & Family Journal.
SOLICITED by many citizens of Forsyth and
surrounding Counties, the undersigned pro-
poses to publish, in the town of Winston, North
Carolina, a Weekly Newspaper under the
above title.

The increasing public interests of our section,
and of Western Carolina generally; the enlarged
appreciation of the reading public; and the de-
mand for a local journal at the seat of our
County government, seem to favor the estab-
lishment at Winston of a journal of the charac-
ter proposed.

The "SENTINEL" will be devoted to Morality
Pure Literature, Republican Principles, Gen-
eral Intelligence, and all the interests of the
people. It will be the aim of the publisher to ren-
der it a repository of pleasing and profitable
reading, a faithful record of events, and an agree-
able companion to the Home Circle.

In matters of public policy, both National and
State, it will yield an unwavering support to
Democratic measures, and a zealous advocacy
of the Democratic cause; sustaining to the
height of its ability the principles of the Balti-
more Democratic platform of 1852, and offer-
ing to the Party, and sanctioned by a large
majority, of the American People.

Against the recently organized "Know Noth-
ing," or "Native American" movement, the
Sentinel will take decided and unequivocal
ground; regarding the creation of a religious
test as a qualification for public office, and the
letter and spirit of the Constitution, and op-
posed to every principle of Republicanism, and
worthy only the ignorance and intolerance of a
darker age. Acting from a firm conviction that
honesty, capability, and fidelity to the Constitu-
tion, (aside from political principle,) are the
essential requisites for public office, we shall op-
pose any organization, whether secret or open,
that seeks to create a barrier between the na-
tive and adopted citizen, or to deprive either
of the rights and privileges enjoyed under the
Constitution and Laws, as they stand. In short,
our position and sentiment upon this subject
will be: **PRINCIPLES—not birth-places; MEASURES—not men.**

The paper will be devoted to the Union of the
States, while maintaining a jealous
guardianship of their individual rights; advoca-
ting as the only guarantee of the perpetuity of
the Union, a strict and faithful adherence, un-
der all circumstances, to the Federal Constitu-
tion.

With the increased mail facilities afforded by
the completion of the North Carolina Railroad,
and the advantages of a daily arrival, the **Sen-
tinel** will contain the latest and most reliable in-
telligence.

Special care and attention will be bestowed
upon the Editorial Department, and with the
assistance of intelligent correspondents, it
hoped that the original portion of the publication
may form a pleasing and attractive feature.
While the tone of the "Sentinel" upon all
subjects, will be fearless and independent, its
columns will be entirely free from the low
sland and villegiate rhetoric so conspicuous
in some of the political journals of the day.

The first number will be issued in the month
of April next.

The "Sentinel" will be printed weekly, from
new type, on a large sheet, at the price of Two
Dollars per year, in advance; two dollars and
a half after six months, or three dollars after
the close of the subscription year. To any one pre-
curing ten subscribers, and paying the cash in
advance, the paper will be furnished one year,
gratis.

F. E. BONER.

BLANKS PRINTED.

RALEIGH & GASTON RAILROAD

Office R. & G. R. R. Co.
RALEIGH, March 29, 1856.

Schedule for Mail Train on and after

Tuesday, the first day of April.
ON and after TUESDAY NEXT, the Mail
Train, leaving the North Carolina Railroad
Depot, on the arrival of the Cars from the
West, at 5.47 A. M., (as at present,) will stop
at the Northern (or old) Depot, in this City,
until 7 o'clock, allowing ample time for passen-
gers from that Road to take breakfast at the
hotels in Raleigh, to and from which they will
be conveyed by the proprietors, free of charge.
Leaving at 7 o'clock, the Train will arrive at
Weldon at 11.40 A. M., in full time for all
Trains going North, and also for the Wilming-
ton train going South. Returning—will leave
Weldon at 2 P. M., after the arrival of the Pe-
tersburg, Portsmouth, and Wilmington Trains,
and will reach Raleigh at 6.45 P. M.
R. A. HAMILTON, President.
apr 8 43-1m

SEE the Proprietor of the ROWAN HOUSE,
and make arrangements to have your family
supplied with the richest, freshest and largest
Oysters of the season—direct from Norfolk, in
less than 24 hours—in nice kegs, (sizes to suit
purchasers.) By engaging, you can get them at
\$1.12 per keg, containing each half gallon; or
\$12 per dozen.
Dec. 11, 1855. 27-1f.

A SPLENDID

ASSORTMENT OF HATS AND CAPS, just
received by
JOHN A. WEIRMAN & PRICE.
Salisbury, N. C., Sept. 11, 1855. 15-y

THRESHING MACHINES.

WE ARE READY TO EXECUTE ALL
orders in putting up MACHINES of this de-
scription at the shortest notice. Having been en-
gaged for several years in the business, we have
hesitation in saying we can please those wishing
machines. We are putting up the well known
SHEEK'S machine at Smith Grove, Davis Co.,
N. C.,—all orders promptly attended to. Those
wishing good machines would do well to apply
early at Smith Grove, N. C.
CLIFFORD, SHEEK & CO.
April 15 1856. 41pd

Removal!

JOHN A. WEIRMAN & PRICE have re-
moved their Clothing and Tailoring Estab-
lishment, from their Old Stand, opposite Murphy,
McRoe & Co. to the corner immediately op-
posite R. & A. Murphy's Store.
Salisbury, Nov. 13, 1855. 23—



TISBURY, MARTHAS VINEYARD
This may certify that I have used Davis
Vegetable Pain Killer with great success in
cases of cholera infantum, common bowel com-
plaint, bronchitis, coughs colds &c., and would
earnestly recommend it as a valuable family
medicine.
JAMES C. LOUGHRAN,
Pastor of the Baptist Church.

This may certify, that I have used Perry Davis
Vegetable Pain Killer in numerous cases,
and believe it to be a very valuable medicine.
I have prescribed it extensively in bowel com-
plaint, (particularly for children,) and it is in my
opinion, superior to any preparation I have ever
used for the relief of those diseases.

P. S. When given to children, I have always
combined it with syrup of gum arabic, say ten
drops to a tea spoonful of the syrup, well mixed.
Others have mixed it with milk and molasses,
equal parts.

A HUNTING, M. D.
This certifies, that I have for several years
used Mr. Davis' Vegetable Pain Killer in my
family in several of those cases for which it is
recommended and find it a very useful family
medicine.
A. BROSON,
Pastor of the Second Baptist Church in Fall
River.

FROM INDIA.
[Extract from a letter received from Rev. B. C.
Thomas]

TAVOY, November 18, 1853.
Messrs. P. Davis & Son sir: The Karens here
have no more confidence in the charms of
their ancestors. They desire rational remedies
for the sick by various means, principally thro'
the agency of the Rev. D. L. Brayten. These peo-
ple have become acquainted with your medicine,
and their demand of it is to me very surprising.

I now have by me orders for more than fifty
bottles; but I have not got one bottle; I therefore
wish you to send me a quantity, and will pay
you through the Treasurer of the Missionary
Union. There is no medicine which stands so
high on the estimation of the Karens of these
provinces as the Pain Killer, and I feel willing
to gratify them, as I entertain a very high
opinion of his worth.

B. C. THOMAS.
Let all afflicted read the following, from the
Stillwater, Minnesota Territory.

SIR.—I deem it a duty I owe to society, espe-
cially to the afflicted, to offer this testimonial in
favor of that estimable medicine, **Perry Davis' Ve-
getable Pain killer.**

When passing through Galena, some two
weeks ago, I purchased at your agency a 25
cent bottle. I was then suffering from a se-
verely bruised hand. I applied it in the store,
and was astonished at the almost instantaneous
relief. Before I left the store, the inflammation
was removed, and in less than an hour the pain
ceased. In two days my hand was well as ever.
Finding it to be really a remedy, I determined
to try its effects as a curative for the Piles, to
which I had been a martyr for years—I had not,
I confess, much confidence, because I had al-
ready tried numerous nostrums, with out de-
riving any substantial benefit; but I am rejoiced
to say that my doubts were soon removed. After
five dressings, my Piles were amongst the things
that had been. I am now entirely free from
them, and in as good health as ever I was in my
life.

I have recommended the Pain Killer to others
similarly afflicted, and always with good effect.
Several of the Captains of the Upper River
boats carry with them a constant supply, and
consider it one of the most valuable medicines
ever discovered.

I am, dear sir, respectfully yours,
JOSEPH O. MARTIN.
Sold in Salisbury by SILL & SILL Agents,
also by PRITCHARD & CALDWELL, Car-
lotta and by Druggists and Medicine Dealers
generally.

Dr. A. Torrence,

HAS removed to the former residence of
Rufus H. Kilpatrick, Esq., known as the
McDonald place, two miles east of Third Creek
Church, offers his professional services to the
public.
February 26, 1856. 37-6m.

A PROCLAMATION,

By His Excellency Thomas Bragg, Governor
of the State of North Carolina.

WHEREAS, an act was passed by the last
General Assembly of this State, by a vote of
three-fifths of all the members thereof, a duly
certified copy of which is as follows:
AN ACT to amend the Constitution of the
State of North Carolina.

WHEREAS, a large number of the people are
disfranchised by the freehold qualification now
required of voters for members of the Senate.
Therefore,
SEC. 1. Be it enacted by the General Assembly
of the State of North Carolina, and it is hereby
enacted by the authority of the same, (three-fifths
of the whole number of members of each House
concurring,) That the 2nd clause of the 1st
section of the 1st article of the amended Con-
stitution, relating to the people of North Caroli-
na on the 20th day of November, in the year
of our Lord eighteen hundred and thirty-
five, shall be amended to read as follows: Every
free white man of the age of twenty-one
years, being a native or naturalized citizen of
the United States, and who has been an inhabi-
tant of the State for twelve months immediately
preceding the day of any election, and
shall have paid public taxes, shall be entitled to
vote for a member of the Senate for the district
in which he resides.

SEC. 2. Be it further enacted, That the Gov-
ernor of the State be, and he is hereby directed
to his proclamation to the people of North Car-
olina, at least six months before the next elec-
tion for members of the General Assembly,
setting forth the purport of this act, and the
amendment to the Constitution herein proposed,
which proclamation shall be accompanied by a
true and perfect copy of the act, authenticated
by the certificate of the Secretary of State, and
both the proclamation and the copy of this act,
the Governor of the State shall cause to be
published in ten newspapers of this State, at
least six months before the election of members
to the General Assembly.

Read three times and ratified in General As-
sembly this 3d day of February, 1856.
SAM^l